

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Overcast. Temp. 17-14 (63-57). Tomorrow, 18-15 (64-59). Yesterday's temp. 15-13 (59-55). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 20-16 (68-61). Tomorrow, 21-17 (69-63). Yesterday's temp. 19-15 (66-59). CHAMBERS: Moderate. Temp. 18-13 (64-55). Tomorrow, 19-14 (66-57). Yesterday's temp. 17-13 (63-55). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 75-60 (25-44). Yesterday's temp. 75-60 (25-44). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,441

PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1974

Established 1887



French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing strolls with the shah of Iran (right) at the Palace of Versailles.

Nuclear Arms Goal Denied

Iran's A-Plans Are Issue As Shah Visits France

PARIS, June 24 (UPI).—The shah of Iran began an official visit to France today amid controversy about his country's nuclear plans.

Yesterday, the French magazine Les Informations said that, when asked in an interview whether Iran would have nuclear weapons some day, the shah replied: "Undoubtedly, and sooner than is believed. Contrary to India, we have thought first of our people and after that of technology—look at the result today."

The Iranian Embassy in Paris denied today that the shah had made such a statement in the magazine's interview. In Tehran, Information Minister Gholam Reza Kianpour also denied it.

Today, the Paris newspaper Le Monde reported that, in another interview, the shah said: "I am ready to repeat what I proposed several times, to declare our zone non-nuclear."

"If there is no vision, if each little country in this region tries to arm itself with nuclear weapons, I would find that completely ridiculous," the newspaper said the shah had stated.

During his visit to France, the shah is expected to follow through on an earlier general agreement to buy five French nuclear power stations.

Other Negotiations

Last month, Iran was reported to be negotiating also with the United States, the Soviet Union and Canada for technological assistance to develop nuclear energy.

Reports stressed the shah's desire to use such energy for peaceful purposes and not weaponry.

France is not a signatory of the nonproliferation treaty banning the transfer of atomic weapons information to nonmembers of the so-called nuclear weapons club.

The French do not require that nuclear power plants they sell be inspected by them later to safeguard against the radioactive materials' diversion to weapons use.

Iran is expected to buy French-Indian nuclear reactors.

India became the sixth member of the world's "nuclear club" May 18 when it set off its first atomic blast with a force equivalent to 10,000-15,000 tons of TNT, using plutonium that it said was produced by Indian scientists using Indian materials.

Plutonium for 17 Bombs

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 24 (Reuters).—Aziz Ahmed, Pakistan's Minister of Defense and Foreign Affairs, said today that India had enough plutonium for 17 bombs and that this had been confirmed by Canada.

He was speaking in a closed session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference during a debate on a Pakistani resolution seeking assurances for non-nuclear nations against nuclear proliferation.

World Court Sets A-Test Hearings

THE HAGUE, June 24 (UPI).—The World Court said today that it will hold public hearings July 4 on the nuclear tests cases brought against France by Australia and New Zealand.

It said it will be hearing oral arguments on the jurisdiction of the court and the admissibility of the applications.

Last year, acting on pleas for an injunction filed by Australia and New Zealand, the court asked the French government to suspend nuclear testing in the Pacific. But France boycotted the court hearings and held the tests.

U.K. A-Test Is Revealed By Wilson

He Is Criticized By Labor's Left

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, June 24 (NYT).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson announced today that Britain's first nuclear bomb test in nine years was carried out "a few weeks ago" in Nevada.

The news of the underground test caused dismay and anger in the left wing of the governing Labor party. Party members said they were shocked that nuclear tests were approved by Mr. Wilson and asked for assurances that the testing had ended.

In a special statement in the House of Commons, Mr. Wilson failed to satisfy the left of his party by explaining that the test was made under arrangements approved by the Conservative government ousted in the February election. He also argued that it did not violate the partial test ban treaty of 1963, which prohibits nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, nor does it breach Labor party policy.

Mr. Wilson's disclosure of the test was forced on him by a story in the London Daily Express on Saturday, which reported that the test would be "carried out within the next few days." The story said Mr. Wilson wanted to keep the explosion secret for political reasons.

Defense Review Cited

With Labor party members demanding an explanation, Mr. Wilson agreed to make his statement in response to questions today. He said "no further British tests are due to take place in the near future," noting that his government had embarked on a major review of defense policy in hopes of reducing spending.

Defense sources said the underground blast involved an improved warhead for the Polaris missile carried in the four British nuclear submarines. The test suggested to some defense experts that Britain had decided to rely indefinitely on an improved Polaris warhead rather than spend millions on the new American Poseidon.

All of the criticism of the test today came from members of Mr. Wilson's own party. Conservatives generally supported the decision, with Edward Heath, the Conservative leader, telling him that "you have no need to apologize for taking action so clearly in the national interest."

But Arthur Latham, a left-wing Labor party member, asked Mr. Wilson why he had to wait for press reports before announcing the test and whether it was kept secret for military or political reasons. He added that the timing was particularly unfortunate in view of reports that the United States and the Soviet Union might soon agree to ban underground tests.

Earlier Test Noted

Other Labor members suggested that the test was not in line with party policy and, in particular, party resolutions calling for disarmament and defense cuts and demanding abolition of all nuclear bases in Britain, including the American Polaris submarine base in Scotland. They also saw elements of hypocrisy in the Labor party's denunciation of tests by France and India.

Mr. Wilson said that the secrecy stemmed from past practice of withholding statements about tests until the results were complete.



A UN convoy arrives to take over a cemetery made by the Israelis for Syrian battle casualties at Tel Krum, as the Israelis withdrew from area they held since October.

Killers of U.S., Belgian Envoys

Sudan Convicts, Frees 8 Terrorists

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, June 24 (UPI).—A Sudanese court today convicted eight terrorists of murdering two American diplomats and a Belgian and sentenced them to life in prison. But President Gaafar Numeiri commuted the sentences to seven years in jail and decided to hand the men over to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The eight men were flown out of the country a few hours later. Their destination was not revealed.

Diplomatic sources said Gen. Numeiri's decision meant freedom for the eight Black September guerrillas, who admitted in court that they killed U.S. Ambassador Cleo Noel, his deputy, George Moore, and Belgian Charge d'Affaires Guy Ségur during a 60-hour occupation of the Saudi Arabian Embassy in March, 1973.

The PLO-umbrella organization of the Palestinian guerrillas—has argued during the 16 months since the guerrillas were arrested that they should be treated as soldiers of the Palestinian cause.

Numeiri Under Criticism

It was the first time that an Arab government has placed Palestinian guerrillas on public trial on charges stemming from a guerrilla operation. Gen. Numeiri has been under strong criticism from other Arab governments for pushing ahead with the trial.

In announcing its verdict today, the Sudanese High Court made a strong recommendation for clemency, partly because of the recent Israeli attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Egypt's Middle East News Agency said the court recommended commutation of the sentences "because of current circumstances and continued barbaric Israeli attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon in which scores of women and children have been killed and because of the continued persecution of the Palestinian people by Israel."

In announcing the commutation of the life sentences, Gen. Numeiri said the 7-year jail term should include the 16 months the guerrillas have spent in jail in the Sudan during the process of pretrial hearings and the High Court trial, which ended June 16.

Gen. Numeiri ordered the guerrillas handed over to the PLO "to complete the sentences imposed on them, because the PLO is the legal representative of the Palestinian people."

During their seizure of the

Saudi Embassy the eight guerrillas held in Jordanian jails and of Sirhan Sirhan, the Palestinian assassin of Sen. Robert Kennedy. But the Jordanians rejected the demands and President Nixon said at the time that the United States would not yield to "blackmail."

It was after these rejections, the court was told, that the guerrillas took the three diplomats down to the embassy basement and shot them. They later surrendered to Sudanese officials.

The chief lawyer for the guerrillas, Abdin Ismail, and the Khartoum representative of the PLO, Abdul Kheir, said they would not appeal the sentences.

"Whatever sentence they received, it is an honor for the eight," Mr. Kheir said.

The three-man court said that it did not pass death sentences on the eight guerrillas because killing was not their prime object but a last resort. The judges also said that the commandos were Palestinians fighting for a just cause and considered themselves to be at war with Israel and its allies.

A third factor, they said, was that the commandos take instructions from their headquarters abroad.

Nixon Gets 4 New Subpoenas By House Impeachment Unit

WASHINGTON, June 24 (UPI).—The House Judiciary Committee today issued four more subpoenas against President Nixon for new materials for its impeachment investigation despite Mr. Nixon's stated determination to surrender no further items.

At the same time, the Supreme Court put off acting on Mr. Nixon's request for the evidence that had caused a grand jury to name him as an indicted co-conspirator in the attempt to cover up the Watergate break-in.

The committee's latest effort to obtain White House evidence focused on four points: the 1971 federal anti-trust suit against International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.; the dairy industry's pledge of \$2 million to the President's re-election campaign; the break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist, and the alleged White House use of the Internal Revenue Service to harass "enemies" or aid friends.

In all, the committee sought the tapes of 49 conversations. Today's four subpoenas raised to eight the total issued by the committee against the President since it undertook the inquiry into possible grounds for impeachment. The first four, which were served in April and May, asked for 98 taped conversations and the White House ultimately produced 31 tape transcripts but no tapes. There have been reports that the transcripts differed in some significant ways from the tapes.

Two weeks ago, Mr. Nixon sent the committee a letter declaring that for him to honor such continuing requests from the legislative body would weaken the presidency and he would thus no longer give up such materials.

Asked why the committee was continuing to issue subpoenas when there was so little chance that they would be obeyed, the committee chairman, Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., said, "I don't know of any other way the committee can make a proper inquiry. If the President refuses to comply with a proper request fully authorized by the House, the American people should know it."

Two of today's subpoenas were approved 31-4 with the negative votes coming from Republican members. The others were approved on voice votes with no audible dissent.

In postponing a decision on whether to permit the President's attorneys to have access to the grand jury's evidence, the Supreme Court said it would take up this question along with other related matters at a previously scheduled hearing July 8.

Attorneys at that session are to argue two main questions:

• Whether the President may (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Israelis Declare A Perpetual War On Arab Raiders

TEL AVIV, June 24 (UPI).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin said today that Israel had entered a stage of "perpetual war" against Arab guerrillas trying to attack its civilian settlements and would do everything within its power to protect itself.

In an address broadcast by the national radio, Mr. Rabin said: "Our army will do everything within its power to seal off the [northern] border hermetically." He said Israel's northern frontier towns and settlements also would have to take a part in defending the region from guerrilla attack and that the country would "have to prepare for a continuous and protracted war against the terrorists."

Government sources said he made the statement at Kiryat Shmona, one of two northern settlements he toured where Arab guerrillas have staged attacks against civilians since May.

In Haifa, the Associated Press reported that Arab terrorists captured a house in the seaside resort town of Nahariya—seven miles south of the Lebanese border—and tossed hand grenades in the street.

Quoting security sources, the agency said that first reports of the raid were sketchy and confused, but one passerby was wounded by a grenade thrown by two terrorists as they dashed through the town.

(Police and the military command said it was not immediately known whether the terrorists were holding hostages in the house.)

Meanwhile, military sources said Israel would turn over parts of strategic Mount Hermon to the United Nations and the Golan Heights provincial capital of Kuneitra and the town of Rafid to Syrian civil administration by noon tomorrow, a day ahead of schedule.

Israel captured the areas during the 1967 six-day war. It gave up the salient it captured from Syria in the 1973 war yesterday.

Yesterday, Mr. Rabin and Defense Minister Shimon Peres said Israel's policy of bombing guerrilla targets in Lebanon had proved effective and would continue indefinitely.

Frontier With Syria

At a news conference this morning, Mr. Kissinger said such reports "have no merit whatsoever" and gave an elaborate explanation of the nuclear negotiations and the accords reached.

Later, Sen. Henry Jackson, D., Wash., who had voiced the original charge Friday, promptly asserted that he had proof of such a private agreement.

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As London Conference Opens

Japan Rejects Demand by U.S. For 10-Year Halt to Whaling

LONDON, June 24 (Reuters).—The United States renewed its call for a 10-year halt to whale hunting today but ran into opposition from Japan.

The clash quickly developed at the opening session of the 15th annual convention of the International Whaling Commission.

Conservationists attended in force to argue that some species of the world's largest creature were in danger of being hunted to extinction, mainly by the fleets of Japan and the Soviet Union, which account for 80 percent of the world's commercial whaling.

Demonstrators paraded outside the conference building on the banks of the Thames waving banners and displaying a harpoon gun. A plastic whale model was towed up the river. The plan was to harpoon it before the eyes of arriving delegates, but the model developed a puncture and collapsed before the meeting started.

Data Questioned

U.S. chief delegate Robert White, administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, pleaded in his opening speech for the moratorium. He said there were "gross uncertainties of data" in the calculations by which whaling nations measure stocks.

But Japan's chief representative, Iwao Fujita, said there was no justification for a blanket moratorium. He said there was not even any need for a halt to the catching of fin whales, the largest species now hunted and the one whose survival prospects are most in dispute.

Mr. Fujita emphasized Japan's dependence on whale meat for 10 percent of its people's protein. A halt to whaling, he said, would mean trebling the country's beef imports and putting 50,000 people out of work.

Australian chief delegate A. G.

Bollen offered a compromise proposal which would put all whales into three categories. Two of these categories would be fished in a controlled manner and the third would be totally protected.

Blue Whales Protected

Several species like the blue whale—the biggest of all—are already totally protected. Under the Australian proposal, fin whales would probably come within that category.

The Soviet chief delegate, L.V. Nikonov, said that in recent years important measures had been taken to reduce catches, but he welcomed the principle of international control.

Conservationist delegates reserved their strongest attacks for Japan. New Yorker Patricia Forgan of the Fund for Animals Organization displayed to delegates her T-shirt bearing the slogan "Save the Whales... Boycott Japanese Goods." She warned the whaling nations they might soon face a sharp drop in sales of goods like Datsun cars, Sony transistors and Russian vodka.

Attacks Anger Japanese

TOKYO, June 24 (NTT).—Pressure by foreign conservation groups to stop Japan from whaling has provoked an angry backlash here and raised charges that Japan is being made the victim of an "emotional" attack.

Several newspapers have said recently that Japan may face starvation if it is forced to give up whaling. A leading paper accused the U.S. government of pushing a ban on whaling "to promote shipments of American grain and cattle to Japan."

The whaling industry here insists that it is a "scientific fact" that "the numbers of whales of every species now exploited are increasing and it can no longer be said that they are in danger of extinction."

Although this assertion has been disputed by scientists from the United States and other Western nations, it is accepted without argument by the Japanese press.

Japanese officials and businessmen have been "deeply concerned" by reports from Washington that if Japan refuses to accept the moratorium this year, the United States may impose a boycott on Japanese fish products.

According to informed businessmen, American dealers for Nissan Motors, makers of the Datsun, have received warnings from customers that they will not buy more cars. Nissan Electronic Co. disclosed Saturday that Harvard had canceled an order for a \$85,000 electron microscope to protest Japan's continued whaling.



PROTEST TARGET—The "Friends of the Earth" whale-protection organization floats an inflated whale on the River Thames in London and exhibits a harpoon gun in its campaign against whale hunting. Exhibit coincides with Whaling Commission parley.

Disillusioned by Arabs

Black Africa Is Reconsidering Israeli Ties

By Dial Torgerson

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 24.—Some African nations are giving second thoughts to their friendship with the Arab bloc at the expense of Israel.

Almost all the nations of independent black Africa broke relations with Israel last fall to show their solidarity with the Arab nations in the October Middle East war.

"But how much did we get from the Arabs?" asked an assistant minister in Kenya's Parliament.

The Arabs have declined to give developing African nations a break on the price of oil and have offered them only \$200 million in loans.

"This is the equivalent to a two-year outlay by the Ministry of Education," Burudi Nabwera, assistant minister for foreign affairs, said. "This is not enough for the 42 countries of Africa."

The Israelis had small but highly effective aid programs in the African nations, building roads, training auto mechanics and helping teach subsistence farmers Israeli techniques of farming marginal lands. When the African nations hurriedly broke relations with Israel, they lost all those aid programs and the Arab nations did not replace them.

Before the October war, Israel had diplomatic missions in 31 black African countries. Of these, 27 broke relations with Israel during or after the war. The four

which retained ties are Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The last three are enclaves within South Africa.

The African countries broke with Israel on the question of alleged Israeli territorial expansion, not for a better price of oil. But many African governments felt betrayed when after the war the Arabs did not give them a better oil price than that of other countries.

"They expected a quid pro quo," said Al Mazrui, professor of political science at the University of Michigan now doing research in Kenya. "They found that the Arabs agreed to sharing enemies, but not energy."

After the October war the Arab nations tightened sanctions on black Africa's enemies in southern Africa, cutting supplies of oil to white-dominated Rhodesia, South Africa and the Portuguese colonies.

But the African nations expected more. All have been hard hit by the fourfold increase in the price of oil. Martin Shikuku, Kenya's assistant minister for home affairs, told newsmen he saw no reason why Kenya should not resume diplomatic relations with Israel, since the Arab countries were renewing their diplomatic relations with the United States.

"We were getting training assistance and technical aid from Israel," Mr. Shikuku said. "But we are not getting any from Arab countries."

Sen. Jackson Disputes Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

speculation" that in recent days the United States made concessions in "a still further secret agreement" to bring the number of Soviet submarine missiles down again.

Mr. Kissinger today called the charges "totally false in every detail" and said they apparently arose from formal U.S. interpretation of the SALT pact.

Mr. Kissinger said the terms of the U.S. interpretation, which clarified the missile limitation negotiated in the first phase of SALT, have been given to all relevant security agencies and to Congress in several hearings.

He dealt first with a charge that the United States had permitted the Soviet Union to modernize its submarine missiles to make 1,020 of them and not 950, as specified in the agreement. Mr. Kissinger noted that in order to be allowed to raise the number of submarine missiles to 950, the Russians had been forced to agree to scrap a number of SS-7 and SS-8 intercontinental ballistic missiles and still had not exceeded 950 submarine missiles.

The second charge Mr. Kissinger took up was that the 1972 agreement held the United States to a total of 710 submarine-launched nuclear missiles. This was true, he said, but the United States was only planning to have 666 by 1977, the end of the agreement, and negotiated the 710 figure just to show that it was getting something even if it did not intend to use it.

Mr. Kissinger said that U.S. military leaders had already decided against increasing the number of the existing missile systems, preferring to wait for development of a new type. The United States is waiting until after 1977 to employ a new submarine missile system, called Trident, rather than expand the older weapons arsenal.

Mr. Kissinger also said that the United States and the Soviet Union were hoping to announce an agreement in principle for a partial ban on underground nuclear tests during Mr. Nixon's trip to Moscow, which begins Thursday.

Mr. Kissinger said that he was uncertain how much headway would be made toward another accord limiting strategic arms, but pledged that the United States would make "a major effort" in the arms-control field because not to do so could lead to increased tensions and possible Soviet-American confrontation.

He said that neither side should secure a military advantage, a political advantage or even the semblance of one as the result of any arms agreement reached. Summing up, he said the purpose of the summit meeting was "to maintain a dialogue, to contain the danger of nuclear confrontation and to create positive incentives for a peaceful world."

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Orchestra Yields to Threats

Israelis Call Off Wagner Concert

TEL AVIV, June 24 (UPI).—The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra today canceled its first scheduled performance in more than 36 years of the music of Richard Wagner, bowing to threats of violence by persons who associate the music with the Nazis.

"This decision was reached out of concern for the safety of the audience in view of threats of violence which have been made to the orchestra and its audience," a statement by the orchestra said.

It expressed understanding for the emotional opposition to Wagner because of the association between his music and the Nazi era. Many of the Jewish survivors of that period emigrated to Palestine after World War II.

But, the statement said, the orchestra "does not feel that this understandable reaction should limit the freedom of artistic expression of the orchestra."

A source at the Philharmonic said the management of the Tel Aviv R. Mann Auditorium, the orchestra's concrete-and-glass home, requested the cancellation because police would not provide reinforcements for the concert Wednesday night.

The decision to cancel the performance was reached during a four-hour discussion by the orchestra's 106 musicians, held before their first rehearsal with conductor Zubin Mehta.

"We should be rehearsing right now," Mr. Mehta said. "I told them that we must play Wagner if only in principle. The orchestra is an autonomous body, and no one has the right to impose their will on an autonomous body."

Ban Since 1938

The orchestra, founded in 1938, imposed the Wagner ban after the Nazis sacked and burned synagogues and Jewish shops throughout Germany on Nov. 9, 1938. Wagner's music was adopted by Adolf Hitler as an expression of German supremacy.

"The association is there," Gideon Tsamir, director of publications for the Philharmonic, said. "Those people associate Wagner with the gas chambers, rightly or wrongly."

The orchestra several times had considered performing Wagner but dropped the idea because of opposition by groups that scorned

any Israeli-German connections, including the establishment of diplomatic relations with Bonn in 1965.

Abe Cohen, the Philharmonic's secretary-general, said he did not want to be forced to put on a performance in a concert hall ringed by police.

"That's not our style," he said. "We don't want to create a war of the Jews over Wagner's music."

The orchestra last played Wagner in 1937, when Arturo Toscanini conducted the prelude to "Lohengrin."

The controversy has become a nationwide issue. Agaron Yadin, the minister of culture, asked the orchestra to consider public feeling.

Tel Aviv's City Council begged the Philharmonic to suspend the concert. Radio Israel broadcast comments from music lovers in the street, pro and con.

"We hope that by next year we will be able to explain this more fully and play Wagner," Mr. Cohen said.

"Superstar" Is Cleared

In Jerusalem, the government play and movie censorship board today cleared the film "Je Christ Superstar" for showing.

Israel, ignoring the criticism American Jewish organizations that have called it anti-Semitic. Board chairman Levi Geri, a brief statement, said the board "did not relate to the question whether it is proper to promulgate the film, since that is not its task."

The film, which was made in Israel, had been approved by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. American rabbis had said dialogue in the film: original stage production served to arouse anti-Jewish feeling.

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Swiss Ban Visits By La Pasionaria

BERN, June 24 (AP).—The Swiss government announced today that Spanish Communist party leaders Mrs. Dolores (La Pasionaria) Ibaruri and Santiago Carrillo will be barred indefinitely from Switzerland after defying a ban against their speaking at a rally here yesterday.

Government spokesman Kurt Huber said the decision was made at a regular cabinet meeting at about the same time that Mrs. Ibaruri, the party president, and Mr. Carrillo, the party secretary-general, left Switzerland. They addressed a rally of Spanish exiles in Geneva yesterday.

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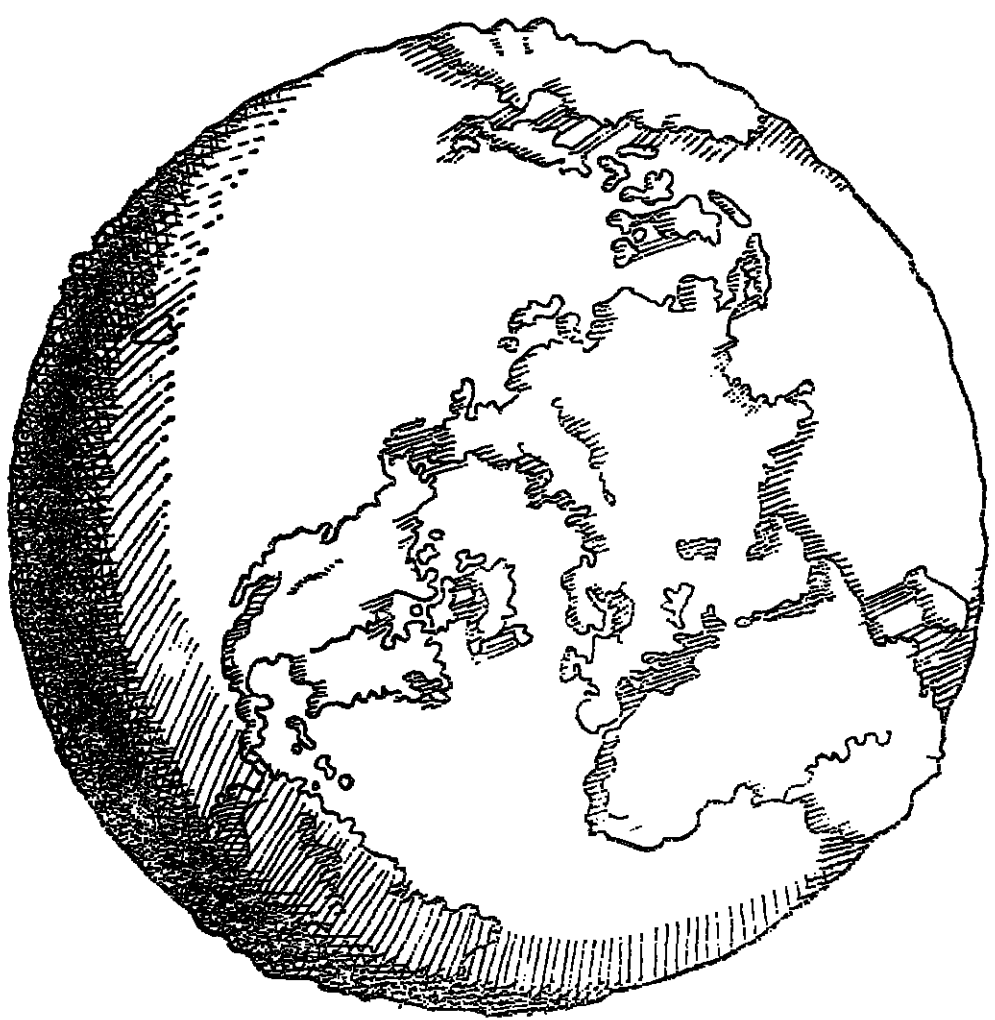
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Role in Burglary Alleged

Colson Is Said to Accuse CIA of Plotting Against Nixon

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—A private investigator says James Colson told him President Nixon is convinced that the Central Intelligence Agency helped carry out the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former aide, a Watergate break-in.

Colson, a former special counsel to the president, said he had told the president, "a total conspiracy not only the CIA but the Pentagon as well to take over the president by being able to release inside information."

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Nixon Is Sent New Writs by House Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

in executive privilege in using to turn over tapes and documents sought by special prosecutor Leon Jaworski in the Watergate cover-up trial.

Whether the Watergate and jury was empowered to see the President an unindicted conspirator.

The President's lawyers had to see the grand jury's decision and also that it be put before the Supreme Court, to get Mr. Nixon's contention that the grand jury lacked authority to name him.

Mr. Nixon's lawyer, James St. Clair, sought access to transcripts, tape recordings, presidential conversations, and jury minutes and exhibits in other material bearing on the grand jury's decision.

Other developments:

Assistant Attorney General J. Edgar Hoover, who handled the federal government investigation of the 1972 Watergate burglary, ordered the Senate Watergate committee today that federal prosecutors failed to ask President Nixon's former No. 2 aide, in Ehrlichman, about possible involvement in the "plumb-line" break-in in 1971 at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist.

Mr. Jaworski disclosed in a filed before the Ehrlichman begins Wednesday that he did not try to prove in court that White House cover-up sought to hide the burglary but instead to concentrate on the break-in and the conspiracy that led to it.

European Court Rules on EEC Professions Law

BRUSSELS, June 24 (AP)—The European Court of Justice issued a decision asserting a right of European Economic Community citizens to practice their profession in any of the member countries.

The court, which sits in Luxembourg, ruled that a young Dutch lawyer who lives in Belgium and a Belgian law degree should be admitted to the Brussels bar.

Belgian law authorities had previously refused him the right to practice in the Belgian capital.

The court ruled that EEC laws which have studied and recognized his qualifications in any of the member countries have the right to raise their profession in that country even if they retain their nationality.

The court official told a news service today that no Community country would be asked to impose more severe qualification requirements on others than on its own citizens.

The ruling does not, however, oblige the countries to recognize other's diplomas and university degrees.

The case is currently arguing the issue, which presents, for instance, an Italian doctor who lived in Italy from working in a British hospital.

U.S. Scientist Says Water Mist Reduces Whine of Jet Engines

PASADENA, Calif., June 24.—A fine mist of water droplets sprayed into jet engines can significantly suppress their irritating whine during takeoff and landing, according to a scientist at the California Institute of Technology.

Frank Marble, professor of jet propulsion and mechanical engineering, said at a meeting of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics that he had found that the jets' whine could be reduced 50 percent or more.

The concept involves injecting down the airstream a water mist from atomizers—metal devices, less than 10 inches thick, but can be attached inside the cowling which houses each engine.

The mist would need to cover only about a fifth of an engine's air-intake area, Prof. Marble said. He said that if the injection point were a yard in front of the turbofan—but still within the cowling—the whine could be reduced as much as 50 percent. He said that for every additional yard of distance between injection point and the fan, the whine would be further reduced by one-half.

The professor said that as a turbofan's sound wave reaches a water droplet that is about 1.25,000th of an inch in diameter, the water vaporizes slightly, absorbing heat from the air and energy from the sound wave.

The noise-suppression system would operate for only about two minutes during takeoff and landing, Prof. Marble said. He added that about two tons of water would be required for an aircraft such as the DC-10, which carries 270 mixed-class passengers or 345 in economy class alone.



BOTTOM'S UP—An oil barge lies upended in the Mississippi River against a piling of the Huey Long Bridge at New Orleans after it struck the piling, causing some of its 23,000 barrels of oil to leak out.

Nixon, Brezhnev Urge Economic Cooperation

MOSCOW, June 24 (UPI)—President Nixon and Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev called today for steps to strengthen economic cooperation among all nations.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev, who will meet here Thursday, addressed separate messages on the subject to a conference of business leaders from more than 30 countries called to discuss prospects for increased Soviet trade with the West.

"In our search for peace and prosperity it is imperative that we all seek to strengthen international economic cooperation among all nations," Mr. Nixon said. "Trade expands communications among peoples as well as governments."

In his message Mr. Brezhnev said, "The turn from the cold war to relaxation of tensions creates favorable conditions for pooling the efforts at deepening and developing business relations among states."

"It is very important to use this for the benefit of peace and progress, for the benefit of all mankind."

More than 90 Americans, including heads of some of the nation's biggest corporations, are attending the conference, along with 100 businessmen from other countries. The conference is sponsored jointly by the Stanford Research Institute of Menlo Park, Calif., and the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology.

Edgar Kaiser, chairman of Kaiser Industries Corp., was to have been a co-chairman, but withdrew after his wife died here last night.

Conference officials have invited Mr. Nixon to address the conference during his visit but he is not optimistic that he will be able to fit such an address into his schedule.

They said there was a possibility that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will address the conference.

Nixon Leaves Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—President Nixon will leave Washington early tomorrow for his second foreign trip of the month and his third summit meeting with Mr. Brezhnev.

The President's first stop will be tomorrow night in Belgium, where, on Wednesday, he will meet with NATO government chiefs to sign the new Atlantic

Official Predicts Resumption of Executions in U.S.

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho, June 24 (AP)—Capital punishment may resume in the United States within a year, the head of a study group of the National Association of Attorneys General has predicted.

Oklahoma Attorney General Larry Derryberry, chairman of the Capital Punishment Committee of the NAAG, said yesterday that many state capital punishment laws will be upheld because they meet U.S. Supreme Court guidelines.

However, he said, the big push for reinstatement of the death penalty appears to be over, with more than half the states having opted for capital punishment, usually in cases of premeditated murder and equally serious crimes.

"The states did not overreact following the Supreme Court decision" of 1972 that invalidated capital punishment statutes in Texas and Georgia, Mr. Derryberry said.

"Fewer states now have the death penalty on the books, and they apply it to fewer crimes than before the Supreme Court decision."

Mr. Derryberry said the first Supreme Court challenges to the new statutes probably will result from Oklahoma or Florida convictions. He said his state now has three executions pending.

Sees Misinterpretations of 1973 Ruling

High Court Eases Obscenity Bans in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 24 (HT)—The Supreme Court today limited the right of communities to ban sex-oriented movies, books and magazines.

In a unanimous decision that the film "Carnal Knowledge" is not obscene, the court indicated that some judges and prosecutors had misinterpreted its June, 1973, ruling that generally made it easier to gain convictions in obscenity cases.

The court had said then that juries could apply local standards in determining whether material was obscene.

But the justices declared today that "it would be a serious misreading... to conclude that juries have unbridled discretion in determining what is 'patently offensive.'" The court emphasized that only material showing "patently offensive hard-core sexual conduct" may be banned.

State Codes an Issue

Movie producers have urged the use of statewide standards, but the court asserted that "the Constitution does not require that juries be instructed to apply the standards of a hypothetical statewide community."

In addition, the court said that it was proper for a state to "choose to define an obscenity offense in terms of 'contemporary community standards'... or it may choose to define the standards in more precise geographic terms."

The Supreme Court ruled that an illustrated version of a govern-

ment report on pornography was obscene. Four justices—who had dissented from the 1973 ruling on community censorship—disagreed with today's majority finding about the obscenity report by a presidential commission. The case grew out of the illustrated version's proposed commercial distribution by a publishing group in California.

In other action today the court:

• Ruled 5 to 4 in two cases that reporters do not have a constitutional right to interview prison inmates.

• Upheld a lower court's decision that when a supervisor performs the work of a non-supervisory worker, he loses his immunity to his union's discipline.

• Agreed to consider a case involving an Air Force master sergeant accused of attempting to deliver classified documents to a Soviet agent while stationed in Thailand. A lower court had overturned the sergeant's court-martial conviction on the grounds that the article of the Uniform Code of Military Justice was too vague to be constitutional.

The court's decision today in the case involving community censorship reversed the conviction of Billy Jenkins, an Albany, Ga., theater manager who was fined \$750 and sentenced to 12 months' probation for having shown "Carnal Knowledge." The film had been listed by some critics as among the "10 best" of 1971.

Secret-Marriage Law Is Said To Abet Bigamy in California

By Liza Bercovici

LOS ANGELES, June 24 (HT)—California's confidential marriage law, under which marriages are kept secret unless a court order is obtained to force their disclosure, is resulting in too many of the wrong ties that bind, according to the chief of Los Angeles County's government.

Kenneth Hahn, chairman of the county's Board of Supervisors, said that many men and women are getting married two or even three times without bothering to get a divorce.

Mr. Hahn and other authorities say that the under-30 generation is taking advantage of the law, which was put on the books in March, 1972, as a way of helping elderly couples to legitimize their common-law marriages. The idea was that the older couples could marry in a quiet manner and thus both avoid embarrassment to their children and protect property rights.

Mr. Hahn made his discontent known in an uncertain terms last week. He said that he wants Joseph Busch, district attorney of Los Angeles County, to investigate questionable cases. He also said that he hopes to enlist the support of the state's other county supervisors in an effort to get corrective legislation passed.

Young Couples

Some officials are unhappy because the statute is being used increasingly by young couples to avoid the expense of the tests required for conventional ceremonies and also insure that their parents may never find out.

No one is claiming that secret marriages are sweeping the state, but representatives of the Los Angeles County clerk's office say that the rise does qualify as a kind of miniboom.

The number of confidential marriages has increased, the office reports, from 465 in the last nine months of 1972 to 1,606 last year and, in the first five months of this year, to 1,792. The increase was so unexpected that last month the clerk's office ran out of the special application forms.

"I'm not sure this was the intent of the law... but we have noticed a sharp increase," John Corcoran, chief deputy county clerk, said.

Some authorities are also un-

French Fighters Collide

BELFORT, France, June 24 (Reuters)—Two French Mirage-3 fighter-bombers collided today and crashed near Traubach-le-Bas. One pilot was killed, the other seriously injured.

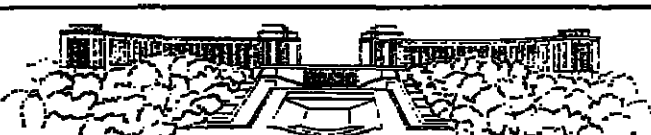
U.S. Skydiver Pulled From Plane by Winds

OTISVILLE, Mich., June 24 (AP)—A skydiving instructor was sucked out of an airplane and fell 3,000 feet to his death Saturday when his parachute got tangled during a jumping class, the police said.

Robert Grigsby, 23, of Linden was working with students when winds inside the plane ripped his chute and pulled him from the craft. Mr. Grigsby tore part of the fuselage as he was pulled from the plane and hit the fall as he fell. The pilot made an emergency landing in a wheat field nearby.

More to Visit Poland

ROME, June 24 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Aldo Moro will pay an official visit to Warsaw this week.



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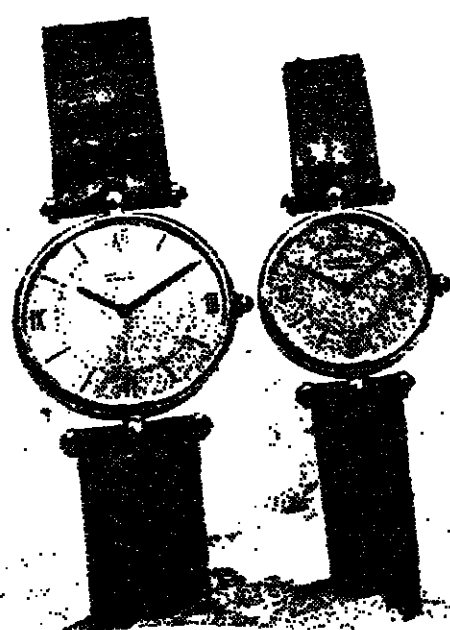
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The Costliest Perfume in the World...

Only Barrages Are Insults

Calmer Region of S. Vietnam Is Just South of the Border

By James M. Markham

QUANG TRI, South Vietnam, June 24 (UPI)—Stripped to their underwear, four South Vietnamese soldiers leaped off the gnarled wreckage of the bridge into the flat, clean water of the Thach Han River.

Their laughter wafted across the river, where two Viet Cong soldiers were squatting at the water's edge, washing.

At 11:30 a.m., as it does every day, a loudspeaker on the opposite bank began squawking a broadcast from Liberation Radio. "It's a very heady noise," said a young South Vietnamese Marine captain. "Yesterday they had a special broadcast about a visiting Russian troupe."

The only fighting that goes on at this northernmost front of South Vietnam is verbal. At night, the two sides swap insults.

1973 Spring Offensive

Nature has reclaimed the ruins of Quang Tri City, south of the North Vietnamese border. The city was overrun by the North Vietnamese in their 1972 spring offensive and then obliterated by American B-52s and retaken by the South Vietnamese.

Thick tropical foliage twists among the rubble. Soldiers fish in the giant B-52 craters. There are no people living here and it is silent.

On Sundays, small groups of

adventurous foreign tourists fly up from Saigon and gaze across the Thach Han at the large red, blue and gold flag of the Provisional Revolutionary Government that ripples in the strong wind. Military Region I is the quietest of South Vietnam's four military regions. In the provinces of Quang Tri and Thua Thien, the cease-fire is almost a reality. Government-held Quang Tri is the only part of the country where people drive the roads deep into the night.

Several reasons are given for the relative peacefulness here.

Clear Boundaries

Cease-fire cheating is difficult with two regular armies facing each other across clear boundaries.

The South Vietnamese have their three best divisions in Quang Tri and Thua Thien—the Marines, the Airborne and the First Division—and some people believe that the Communists prefer to let them stay idle.

The dominant fact in the region is the exodus of refugees out of the squalid camps around Da Nang and into less squalid settlements. Daily, caravans of trucks, piled high with wooden furniture and people, career up Highway 1 to the barren settlement sites, depositing their burdens on the chalky soil.

Tu Cung, the 85-year-old queen mother of the defunct imperial family in Hue, visited the sprawling shanty towns last month for a Buddhist-organized prayer meeting in memory of those who died fleeing down "the avenue of horrors" and the oncoming North Vietnamese in 1972. "I cried a lot when I saw the situation that the people are living in," said the wizened little woman. "People are living in huts. They have nothing but a few tin sheets and on a sandy field that is so poor."

There have been reported instances of acute hunger in some of the camps, and in the poor fishing villages that dot the coast. Spiraling prices, typhoons, last fall and a string of bad harvests plunged families into debt—and hunger.

Refugees said the government had not delivered their monthly quota of rice, that they had to walk two miles for water, that the previous day a 17-year-old girl was killed when she detonated an unexploded mine—a common hazard in Quang Tri.

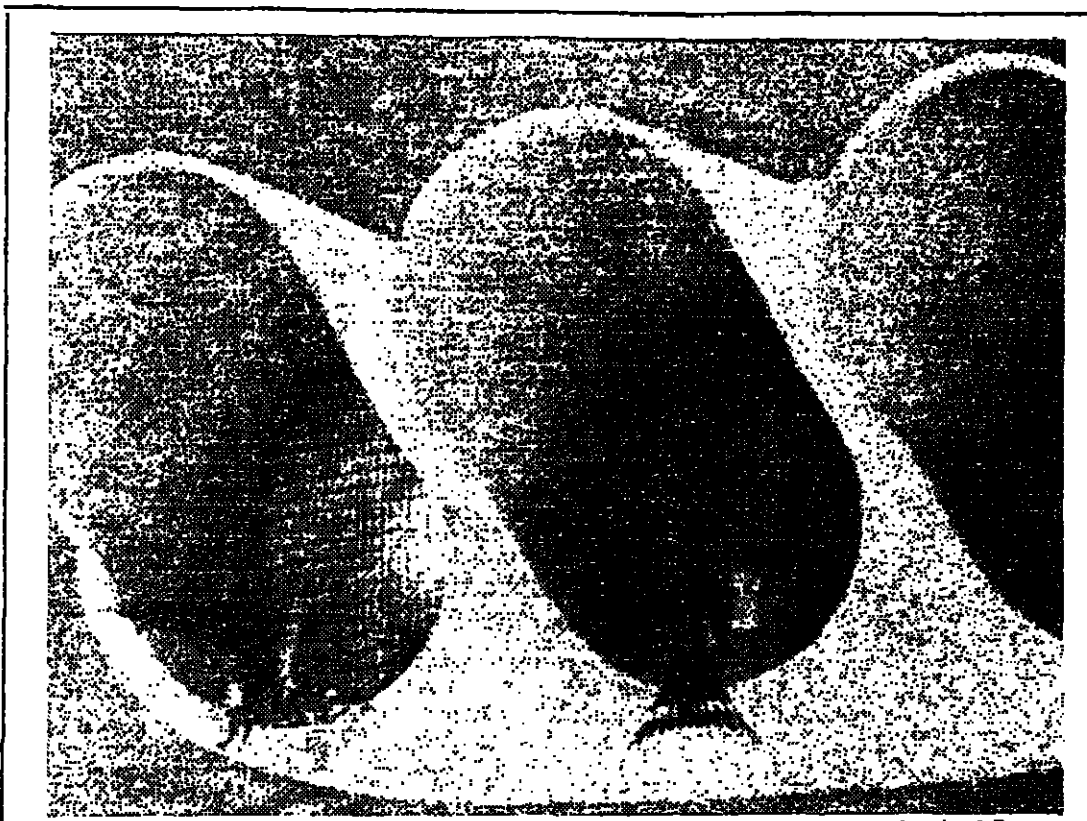
But no one seemed to want to return to Dong Ha, which they fled in 1973 and which is now in Communist hands.

"If it is Vietnam, we go back," said Nguyen Thi Thi, a soft-drink vendor. "If it is Viet Cong we stay here."

Schmidt, Dutch Chief Discuss EEC Issues

BONN, June 24 (Reuters)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl held an unannounced meeting yesterday at the Dutch-German border, a Bonn government spokesman disclosed today.

The meeting was arranged about a week ago but was not announced beforehand to avoid giving it a "dramatic accent," the spokesman explained. He said the two statesmen discussed problems involving the European Economic Community.



LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING—Swallows in Tokyo find accommodations, with intermittent lighting. Police said they decided to allow the nests until they obstruct signals.

American Pacifist Views vs. Military Aid

U.S. Role in Asia—Power and Ambiguity

This is the last of two articles on the new American stance in Asia.

By Joseph Lelyveld

BANGKOK (UPI)—The paradox of the U.S. presence in Asia—of power wrapped in ambiguity—is nowhere more evident than in Thailand, where at last count the United States had 35 military commands.

In terms of current operations, the Air Force units in Thailand are restricted to reconnaissance flights over Indochina and support drops for the forces of the Lon Nol government in Cambodia—daily transfixions that enable it to maintain its tenuous hold on life. In the last year, U.S. military aid to Cambodia has amounted to at least \$570 million.

Congress has repeatedly sought to bar the use of U.S. forces for combat operations in Indochina, but, according to officials, the restrictions do not diminish their effectiveness. Military planners in Hanoi, the officials say, pay attention to capabilities, not intentions.

A New Element

Whatever conclusions are drawn in Hanoi, there is a new element in the equation—Thai public opinion. In the past it was assumed that this was adequately reflected in the attitudes of the generals with whom the Americans reached the series of unwritten understandings, which the complex military presence was built. What was unpredictable, officials would say, was U.S. opinion.

But a student upheaval here last October produced a new constitution and the promise of an election in which the bases will inevitably figure as an issue. In this context it was Thai opinion, as manifested in student groups that have periodically become involved in the U.S. presence, that produced the reduction in military aid.

The proof of the pervasiveness of the U.S. influence can be found in the opposition to the bases. The fact is that a critical awareness of the American military presence has imported here the planes themselves, from the United States.

The first account of the bases published in the Thai language was a reprint of a 1966 speech by Sen. William Fulbright that appeared in an influential journal, the Social Sciences Review, which has continued to use material supplied by American peace groups in its effort to build resistance to the bases among students and intellectuals.

Consciousness Raised

It is not just the data that come from the United States. To a surprising degree the political consciousness that gave rise to the student movement last fall was by choice in the experience.

of Thais who were studying on American campuses when the peace movement was at its zenith.

"Our social consciousness came through English," said Surasak Viravadya, the only woman to serve on the committee that drafted the constitution. In her own case it came in Bloomington, Ind., when, as a student at Indiana University, she watched with a bewildered sense of injury as her American friends became involved in the anti-war movement.

"I thought the Americans were defending my country," she said. "They were saying it was wrong for the Americans to defend my country."

Dual Opposition

By the time she came home in 1968 she was opposed to the war and opposed to the U.S. bases. Now, along with others who have traveled the same route, she says she has come to see the bases as a symptom of a deeper malady in her country—its severe inequalities in the distribution of political power and wealth.

It almost seems that the United States has become the main source of the subversive influence against which it has been seeking all these years to immunize Asia. American academic critiques of development theories or American controversies over multinational corporations can have a more direct impact on Asian political debates than the occasional rhetoric from Phnom Penh, Indonesian student demonstrations in Jakarta last fall to protest spreading unemployment and the lavish life-style of the military elite, quoted from speeches Robert McNamara has been giving as president of the World Bank, not from Mao Tse-tung.

The influence of the United States is not limited to abstractions. Americans traveling in Asia find that even the Vietnam issue tends to rank far behind selection programs and facts in clothing on the list of things identified with their country. Sometimes it is even identified with democracy.

Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean opposition leader who was kidnapped in Japan last year by agents of President Park Chung Hee, was discussing the resignation of Spinoza in the parlor of his home in Seoul, which was decorated with souvenir busts of Lincoln and John Kennedy and a certificate that named Mr. Kim an honorary citizen of Memphis.

"In Korea," he said, "Agnew would be regarded as an example of a clean official. To the Koreans it just shows that America is still the foremost democratic country in the world. Such things could never happen in other countries."

The observation led inevitably to the old question why the most democratic of nations habitually backed authoritarian regimes in other countries. In September, 1972, Mr. Kim said, when the United States refrained from any protest over the imposition of martial law in the Philippines, "I expected that this unfortunate thing would happen in my country too." Mr. Park declared martial law the next month.

Self-Interest

The Asian leaders who are most comfortable with the U.S. presence take it for granted that the United States will act on a narrow calculation of self-interest. The most consistent Asian advocate of the need to keep U.S. troops out of the region has been Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew; yet when he speaks of the war that power has been used, he speaks of American "ruthlessness."

Asked for examples in an interview, he was characteristically blunt. There was the Cambodia invasion in 1970, he said—"a whole nation of six million people put through the mincing machine"—and there was "the summary way" the Japanese were cast aside when the United States made its overtures to Peking.

"I'm not saying it's a personal ruthlessness," he added, "but there's a machine ruthlessness."

Mr. Lee assumes that American economic interests will have to be served if American power is to be kept in Asia. In South Korea and Taiwan, chronic anxiety about the possibility of a military pullout is assuaged by the notion that in-

creased investment will keep the United States interested in their security. "The Koreans think \$10 million of investment is worth a battalion of troops," an American official declared.

Asians who think that way are undoubtedly more forethought than most Americans. U.S. businessmen in the region usually say they hope to earn back their investments in five years. American official planning, which is still keyed to Indochina, seems to look no further ahead than two dry seasons there.

"What is the American picture of Southeast Asia at the end of the 1970s? How do they see it?" asked an adviser to the Malaysian Prime Minister, Abdul Razak, who has proposed that it be turned into a "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality" on the assumption that a U.S. military pullout is both inevitable and desirable. Official U.S. comments on the proposal have been polite and noncommittal. By definition it would mean that the United States would have to withdraw from bases in Thailand and the Philippines.

"It's something else," an American official said. And yet it is only one facet of the many-sided American military presence in the Philippines—which is, of course, only one facet of the continuing American presence in Asia.



STATE VISIT—Maria Estela Martinez de Peron (left), vice-president of Argentina, chats with Carmen Polo de Franco, wife of Spain's head of state, after arriving in Madrid for an official visit yesterday, and a rest.

Phnom Penh Unit Goes to Mekong

PHNOM PENH, June 24 (UPI)—Cambodian government planes and 105-mm guns bombarded Communist positions today along the Mekong River four miles northeast of Phnom Penh and additional troops were rushed to a neighboring island where a battle appeared to be imminent. Cambodian Navy boats ferried

reinforcements to Khach Kandal Island, five miles northeast of Phnom Penh. The government hopes to drive off the estimated 500 Communist soldiers on the island before monsoon rains flood the area in the next few weeks. The high command reported that insurgents fired three 107-mm rockets into the capital last night, killing five persons and wounding nine.

In South Vietnam, Communist sappers slipped into the Hoa My government infantry camp, the former U.S. Camp Evans, 15 miles northwest of Hue, last night and blew up more than 25,000 gallons of gasoline and fuel oil, military sources said.

Sappers last night also blew up a dump containing 4,500 tons of artillery shells and other munitions seven miles southeast of Hue, the sources said. The explosion wounded 18 government soldiers.

Four Are Hanged In South Africa

PRETORIA, South Africa, June 24 (Reuters)—Four men convicted for murder were hanged today, bringing to 24 the total number of executions in South Africa this year. Five men under sentence of death have been reprieved so far and their sentences changed to life imprisonment.

Those hanged today were two Africans, Norman Jereni and Samuel Cole, and two colored "mixed race" men, Jan Lottering and Melvin McKay.

Last year, 42 persons were hanged in South Africa, compared with 46 in 1972 and 76 in 1971.

Obituaries

Darius Milhaud, 81, Composer and Teacher

From Wire Dispatches
GENEVA, June 24.—Darius Milhaud, one of the most prominent and prolific of 20th-century composers, died Saturday at his home here, the city registrar's office said today. He was 81.

A private prayer ceremony will be held at the Jewish cemetery here tomorrow. The composer's body will be taken for burial later to his birthplace, Aix-en-Provence, in southern France, sources close to the family said.

Mr. Milhaud reportedly had been ailing with heart trouble for several years, and he had been confined to a wheelchair for more than 20 years by rheumatic arthritis.

He was born Sept. 4, 1892, into a prosperous Provencal Jewish family, and wrote his first music while a student in Paris before World War I.

Both parents indicated a love of music into young Milhaud, who played the piano before he was 4 and started learning the violin at 7. He was sent to Paris in 1909 to study at the Conservatoire National. His parents intended him to become a violinist but, as his studies progressed, he became convinced that his vocation was composition.

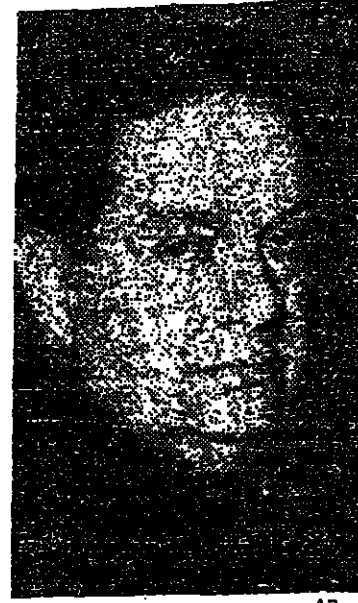
In Paris young Milhaud met Paul Claudel, then better known as a diplomat than as a writer. He composed the first of many works to texts by Claudel, and the older man took him to Brazil as his secretary when he was named French envoy to Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Milhaud became interested in Brazilian music during his stay there, in 1917-1918, and it influenced many of his later works.

The composer was in the middle of the fertile cultural life of Paris between the wars, in particular as one of the group of young composers known as "Les Six," who were influenced by Erik Satie and Jean Cocteau. Mr. Milhaud collaborated with Cocteau on his well-known ballet "Le Bœuf sur le Toit."

With the German invasion of France, Mr. Milhaud went to the United States and became professor of music at Mills College in Oakland, Calif. After the war, he also taught composition at the Paris Conservatory, and, until 1971, he alternated years teaching at the two schools.

The composer was the author of more than 400 works in virtually every possible form and dimension. His 15 operas, for instance, ranged in size from his three "opéra minutes" to his five-act "David," composed for the 3,000th anniversary of the founding of Jerusalem. His early dissonant language became less harsh and he developed his often complex "polytonal" style.

Most of Mr. Milhaud's works



Darius Milhaud in 1963.

by Erik Satie and Jean Cocteau.

Mr. Milhaud collaborated with Cocteau on his well-known ballet "Le Bœuf sur le Toit."

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Most of Mr. Milhaud's works

became known better and as outside France than in his country. A major opera, "Citrope Colomb," had its premiere in Berlin in 1930, even his last large-scale work, "Saint Louis," also composed on a French government commission, was performed in Italy and Brazil.

He is survived by his wife, Madeleine, who was his co and a frequent collaborator in performances of his works, their son, Daniel, a painter.

Michel Collin

NANCY, France, June 24 (UPI)—Michel Collin, 69, an anti-French priest who styled himself Pope Clement XV and claimed to be the rightful successor of Pope John XXIII, died at Clermont eastern France yesterday of a self-imposed 100-day fast.

He was ordained a priest in 1933, but proclaimed him bishop in 1935 and founded sect of "the Apostles of Infinite Love." The Catholic Church frowned on him in 1951, and, years later, he said Christ appointed him Pope Clement.

Mrs. Edgar F. Kaiser

MOSCOW, June 24 (UPI)—Mrs. Edgar F. Kaiser died today of an apparent heart attack, American diplomats said. Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser had come here for a conference on East-West trade partly sponsored by the Stanford Research Institute. Mr. Kaiser, the chairman of Kaiser Industries Corp. in Oakland, Calif., was to have been a co-chairman of the conference.

William H. Friesell Jr.

PITTSBURGH, June 24 (UPI)—William H. (Red) Friesell Jr., who became known as "Fi Down Red" after he made famous officiating error in 1940 Cornell-Dartmouth football game, died yesterday.

Late in that game Mr. Friesell, who apparently had misread a sideline down marker, gave Cornell an extra down. Cornell scored a touchdown on the extra down and won 7-3. Two days later Mr. Friesell admitted his error. Cornell refused to accept the victory, and Dartmouth named the winner, 3-0.

Two IRA Youth Die in Explosion

BELFAST, June 24 (UPI)—Two IRA youth died in a premature explosion that exploded prematurely killed two IRA youth in the Irish Republican Army they planned it in a Londonderry supermarket today, the Provisional IRA said. It is acknowledged that they were members of the wing.

The deaths raised to 1,043 the fatality toll in almost five years of sectarian violence in Northern Ireland.

The bomb exploded as it was placed in the doorway of a Superfair Market, Londonderry, in the mainly Catholic Shantallow area. A man, a woman and a child were injured, it was said.

A few minutes after the supermarket blast, another bomb exploded in a Londonderry car warehouse, half a mile away, causing a fierce fire. But telephone warnings in advance enabled troops to clear the area and prevent casualties.

Cabinet in Lisbon Meets to Resolve Strike Situation

LISBON, June 24 (UPI)—Portuguese government today held a series of cabinet sessions to create legislation to control strike situation and to stimulate the economy. Officials would not reveal subjects on the agenda, political party sources said government would enact measures to control strikes, military coup of April 25 ended the right to strike for the time in 45 years.

The sources also said the government was discussing ways to spur the economy, with justifications for civil servants whether to maintain the wage freeze imposed on workers in 1973, a month.

Yesterday the government intervened in a strike situation for the first time, announced it had assumed control of four Portuguese tankers lying idle in Persian Gulf. Their crews are on a 5-day strike over a pay dispute, against overtime called by merchant navy union to demands for higher basic salary.

Son, Like Father, Guilty of Murder

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, June 24 (AP)—James Lewis, 24, was found guilty of murder last week, 12 years after his father, also called James Lewis, was convicted of the same offense.

The son, killed an elderly woman to a death, was charged with "murder." The father, charged with "murder," was charged with "murder."

Both men were drunk at the time of the murders.

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A Housewarming In Monte Carlo

By Hebe Dorsey

MONTÉ CARLO, June 24 (UPI)—Monte Carlo had a celebrity-crammed housewarming party Saturday for its new \$7-million Sporting Club—which here means summer casino.

"High time," said a Société des Bains de Mer official. "The last one was built in 1929 and was supposed to be used only a couple of years."

The old Sporting was a big, rambling setup with a shabby gambling room and open-air terrace, which was a problem when it rained on game night.

The new Sporting is a combination of Moorish and the kind of architecture that is meant to fade into the countryside. Its deep ochre color was deliberate, said Philippe Godin, one of the three Parisian architects responsible for the project. "We did it so the building would blend with the Monegasque hills," he said. It is still a bit early to tell, but with fountains going full blast and greenery galore, the Sporting already has allure.

Lighted Pools—Six lighted pools are scattered around the floor and can be covered up to make room for more customers. The walls are brown and beige, because we want this to be like a jewel

box to offset the women's dresses and diamonds," Mr. Godin said.

The bar and gambling rooms, with soft pink lights and lots of wood paneling, have a warm, boat-like feeling. The sea level is taken up by a half-Polynesian, half-Brazilian restaurant. The latter one is unusually handsome, its elegant columns covered with tree bark and reflecting in a mirrored ceiling. With lush greenery and live exotic birds, it looks like a giant forest.

Then there are all those princely touches. The white marble foyer, for instance, has a slanted, walk that leads you, almost unconsciously, into the gambling room. "The SBM doesn't want people footsitting around," Mr. Godin said candidly. The curving lines of the ensemble, with few sharp angles, were also shrewdly calculated "because it has been proved that curves put people into a state of euphoria," Mr. Godin added.

Private Party

The Saturday night gala was a private, black-tie affair (the club will be officially opened next weekend). People started streaming into the bar at 8 p.m., indulging in their favorite see-and-been game. They had plenty to eat, but not much to drink. Somebody had the idea of serving sea-breeze tequila and orange gin.

Celebrities lined up to shake hands with Prince Louis de Polignac, who is president of the SBM. Liza Minnelli, holding hands with Jack Haley Jr., was followed by Maria Callas, Prince, and Princess Trubetskoy with Mrs. Frank Jay Gould, wearing enormous



Josephine Baker arrives at party with André Levasseur.

emeralds. Then there were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lauder, Helme Rochas, the David Nivens, the Gregory Pecks and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford II.

Princess Grace, draped in white chiffon and wearing a tiara, floated in, looking as if she had just stepped down from another, far classier planet, with "Prince Rainier and their two eldest children, Princess Caroline and Prince Albert.

A Letdown

Despite the care and money that went into the party, the evening suffered something of a letdown when Sammy Davis Jr. was supposed to sing, failed to show up. He had left town; nobody quite knew why. Princess

Grace's version of the Davis story, which she gave the next day at a luncheon at the Jean-Pierre Maréchal-Bélisier, is that Mr. Davis was peeved because he was not met at the airport with a helicopter. "When people get that pampered," she said, "there's not much anybody can do." However, the princess did call him "to see if I could help," but he refused to come to the phone. "His agent told me he was asleep," she said.

But things did work out in the end. Burt Bacharach played the piano. Desi Arnaz Jr. went to the drum and Josephine Baker joined in with her perennial "J'ai Deux Amours."

"Bless her heart," said the princess.

MUSIC IN PARIS

Saved by a Selection of Shostakovich

By David Stevens

PARIS, June 24 (UPI)—The series of concerts billed at the Théâtre de la Ville as a festival of Russian and Soviet music is a predictably mixed bag, ranging from Glinka to choral works from Soviet to Russian, but there is real value in the inclusion of an unacknowledged selection of Dmitri Shostakovich's orchestral works.

There was a liberal sprinkling of composers in the audience Saturday for the program by the Strasbourg Philharmonic, under Kyri Kondrashin, that concluded with Shostakovich's 15th Symphony—his latest, completed in 1971, and an immediately appealing, hauntingly personal work.

There is an original and effective progression of movements, two Adagios, and some handy musical references to Rossini's "William Tell" overture in the first movement and the "fate" motive of Wagner's "Ring" in the last. But these undisguised quotations are turned to highly personal purposes, the Rossini being a key figure in the fantastic mechanism of the first movement. "Musical toyshop" is the composer's simile, and Wagner being absorbed in the elegiac lyricism of the finale, which in turn dies out against an ostinato tinkling and clacking in the percussion that recalls the "toyshop" image in a transformed context.

Slow Movement

Between these two movements come the first slow movement, in which the solo instruments—namely the cello, violin and trombone—stand out in almost desolate isolation in a funeral march that flows without interruption into a grotesque scherzo. An overt or sublimated concern with death are said to have characterized many of Shostakovich's recent works, and a kind of Mahlerian contemplation, and protest, of death is not absent here. But it is overlaid with good-natured reminiscence and humor in a symphony that will not be the least remarkable in a large and varied catalogue. When all the accounts are in, Shostakovich's dialogue with classical form will surely turn out to be more interesting than his ups and

downs with Soviet cultural officialdom.

Official Exchange

This festival is an official French-Soviet cultural exchange, and nothing could have been more official than the other recent work on the program—Tikhon Khrennikov's Piano Con-

certo No. 2. The composer, who has long been the head of the Union of Soviet Composers, was also the soloist in this insistently busy but monochromatic work full of undigested classical references.

The Strasbourg orchestra, which has been getting a big push from French cultural officialdom late-

ly, proved to be a well-knit, diligent and sometimes eloquent ensemble in some unfamiliar music. Kondrashin gave the entire program his workmanlike attention and idiomatic touch—both of which were evident from the start in the exhilaration of the excerpts from Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" that opened the concert.

LONDON: Los Angeles Orchestra

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, June 24 (UPI)—The Bath Festival, which began Friday night with a concert by the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra under Neville Martinich, impressed its existence upon London by bringing Martinich and his musicians to the Queen Elizabeth Hall last night.

This orchestra, founded six years ago, is not, as one might expect, an offshoot of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, but a group of highly accomplished studio musicians who come together for two months—April and November—each year as a concert and recording ensemble under their English conductor, who is otherwise preoccupied at home with the directorship of another chamber orchestra, the Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

The programs of an orchestra on international tour—and the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra will also be visiting France and Spain—are inevitably dictated by local and national pride as well as the purely musical considerations that go into program building, and so on this occasion we had, in addition to Vivaldi and Haydn, a symphony for strings by William Schumann and a "Study in Sonority" for 10 violins by Wallingford Riegger (1885-1961), as well as Stravinsky's Dances Concertantes, composed for Werner Janssen's orchestra of Los Angeles some 30 years ago, shortly after the composer had settled there.

Well Chosen

The American pieces, although hardly new (Schumann's sym-

phony dates from 1943 and Riegger's "Study" from 1929) were well chosen, both as examples of superior American composition, especially Riegger's adventurous and ingenious work, and as vehicles for this orchestra's extraordinarily accomplished strings. Both were preferable to Stravinsky's sterile, labored and long-winded Dances Concertantes.

Vivaldi's Concerto in G Minor for two cellos showed off the strings again, with superlative

performances by Nathaniel Rosen and Emanuel Gruber. The Stravinsky, and Haydn's Symphony No. 40, gave the orchestra's winds a delayed chance to show that they are fully in a class with their strings. Martinich, of course, was no stranger to London, nor his tasteful, authoritative conducting. The audience included many Angelinos resident here, and they had every right to be pleased with their townspeople.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The Paris Opéra ballet will move across town to the Palais des Congrès from July 9 to Aug. 3 with two full-evening productions, Roland Petit's "Notre-Dame de Paris," which will have 13 performances, and "Swan Lake," for 10 performances. Claire Motte and Ghislaine Thesmar share the role of Esmeralda in "Notre-Dame," and Petit himself will dance four performances as Quasimodo, with Cyril Atanassoff doing the others. Thesmar, Noëlla Pontoux, Nannon Thibon and Christiane Vlassi share the Odette-Odile roles in "Swan Lake," and Catherine Comet will conduct. Both works were performed at the company's recent visit to Brazil.

The Handel Opera Society of London will give four performances of a special revival of its production of the composer's "Otello" at the Drottningholm Court Theater in Sweden on Aug. 1, 3, 4 and 6. The production, conducted by Charles Farncombe, staged by Douglas Craig and

designed by Terence Emery, will have a cast including John-Angeles Messana, April Canale, Wendy Easthorpe, Patricia Kern, Anthony Raffell and Kevin Smith.

The works of Henri Dutilleul and Ton That Tiet will be featured in two concerts in the Perspectives of the 20th Century series June 25 at the Maison de la Radio in Paris. At the 6:30 p.m. concert, Genevieve Joy will give the first performance of Dutilleul's Three Preludes for Piano. At the 8:30 p.m. concert, the ORTF's Orchestre Philharmonique, under Edgar Comas, will give the premiere of "Ngu Hanh II" by Ton That Tiet. Other works by both composers will be given at both concerts.

\$360,000 for Louis XVI

LONDON, June 24 (UPI)—A Swiss collector paid \$360,000 for a commode from the bedroom of King Louis XVI of France. Sotheby's auction house said.

Chrysanthemum Petals: Bitter or Delicate?

FRANCILLON, a forgotten play by Alexandre Dumas, has been taken from complete oblivion by the fact that during its third act one of its personages recites a recipe for chrysanthemum salad.

It is possible that Dumas was joking; the chrysanthemum is not among the foods described in his own lengthy "Dictionnaire de Cuisine." Nevertheless the dish was served by no less an establishment than the three-star Paris restaurant Lasserre, during a dinner composed entirely of those rare-flavored dishes in honor of the inauguration in May 1969 of the splendid gardens of the Bois de Vincennes. Whether the inspiration stems from Dumas or from certain examples produced by the Far East, some elite Occidental restaurants serve chrysanthemum petals on salad, probably with decorative rather than gastronomic motive.

The Larousse gastronomic encyclopedia says that chrysanthemum petals taste like citrus. E.C. Izzi, in his "Guide Alle Culinaires Esotiques, Insolites, Exotiques," maintains that finely chopped chrysanthemum petals in vinaigrette sauce are "really beautiful and describes them as having the taste of cauliflower, but more delicate." Richard Gellman, reporting in his "The Hapshard Gourmet" on the Fujian, a suburb of Tokyo where he sampled chrysanthemum leaves (they also appear on the menu of the traditional Japanese New Year's dinner), remarks that leaves from plants which bear "the smallest, nonpungent flowers taste better" but cautiously refrains from trying to describe the effect on his taste buds of chrysanthemum leaves of any caliber. Raymond, owner of the erudite cicerone of another three-star Paris restaurant, the Grand Veau, says chrysanthemums have no taste.

Related to Herbs

The chrysanthemum salad is expected to be flavorful, since it is related to several herbs, which are *Chrysanthemum cubense*, which is feverfew and *Chrysanthemum balsamita*, a herb which tastes like tansy and even tansy itself, though Linnaeus does not admit it to the same genus (visant, however, classified it as *Chrysanthemum lauratum*).

Arguing from relationships is not quite conclusive, for it might indicate that chrysanthemum is toxic, since *Chrysanthemum coccineum* (Chrysanthemum coccineum) in Vietnam's non-toxic culture produces pyrethrum, a pow-

erful insecticide fatal to the human worm and possibly to human parasitical worms as well. At least old-fashioned pharmacists used to administer it in pendulous minute doses, as a vermifuge.

A specialty of Kyoto is chrysanthemum-petal fritters. China sleeps chrysanthemum petals with green tea, giving it a delicate perfume according to the Chinese, but a bitter one in the opinion of a French writer. A shipment of Chinese chrysanthemum petals sent to the United States was ordered labeled by the Food and Drug Administration when it was thought exaggerated its claim to be a "soothing, eye brightener, liver soothe, anti-inflammatory and blood purifier to human health." Chinese chrysanthemum tea does not improve this plant for getting or drinking. It is a little unusual containing burning charcoal over which guests can cook their own

selections from a variety of dainty tidbits. The name comes from its shape and color.

Firm Association

The chrysanthemum is so firmly associated with the Far East, of which it is presumed to be a native, and where, whether a native or not, it has been known for at least 2,500 years, that the Tibetan variety, which ranges from India to China, is also called the chrysanthemum dog, apparently for no other reason than that it occupies chrysanthemum territory. The chrysanthemum is, as everyone knows, the national flower of Japan, which has an Order of the Chrysanthemum, awarded only to princes, created in 1876 by the Emperor Meiji. This ribbon is red with a violet edge, colors which do not quite suggest the flower. The name "chrysanthemum" means "golden flower," from the Greek *khrosos*, gold, and *anthemon*, flower. Its existence was recognized in France about 1540, when the word *chrysanthemum* entered the language (the present *chrysanthème* dates only from 1750). The first European botanist to describe it seems to have been Breyerius. In 1769 he named it *Matricaria japonica maxima*; and the flower's seeds were planted in France and England in the same year, 1769.

Chinese erotic lore includes a recipe for a love charm made of ground chrysanthemum seeds boiled into a paste, combined with pulverized butterfly wings and honey, rolled into tiny pills. It is not necessary to feed them to the object of a man's affections; one slipped into her sleeve makes her powerless to resist advances.

In the United States, Georgia hillbillies rub the juice of a few crushed chrysanthemum leaves on bee stings to alleviate pain and reduce swelling.

Around the Paris Galleries

Hommage à Jean Arp, Galerie Denise René, 124 Rue La Boétie, Paris 8, to mid-July.

Arp was a living being who produced living beings. And what about all the other artists? True, some of them were also living beings. Arp is someone you can't get under your thumb. You can stroke his sculptures and understand them in their tenderness and a sort of mysticism. There is humor, but a good deal of humor, banded with poetry and imperativeness. There is intelligence, and a lot of it, intelligent, efficient, deeply, purely itself into saying Arp from the intellectual categories that so successfully make misanthropes of many another artist. Sculptures, reliefs, paintings and drawings by a being to whose subtle soul no label will stick and who was a deep, delicate, comforting presence in our century.

Salon de Mai, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 16 Quai de New York, Paris 16, to June 27.

One nice thing about this salon is that there are only about 50 entries. Secondly there are many works of quality that make it worth looking at. Paintings, sculptures and engravings. Also some less successful emetic material.

Ruth Francken, Centre Culturel Américain, 3 Rue du Dragon and Galerie Kerlikowsky, 20 Rue du Dragon, Paris 6, to July 31. Calm Cochage's number was against sun. Ruth Francken is



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Jewelry is worth more in Geneva

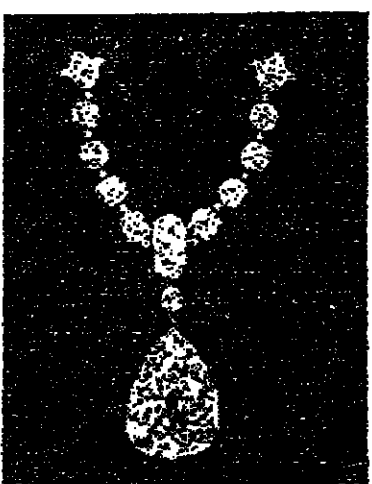
Diamonds, colored stones and jade are now achieving unprecedented prices. Christie's two jewelry sales in Geneva this season totalled \$18,636,000.

Christie's next sale in Geneva, where there is no import duty and the commission rate is only 10%, will be early in November. There will also be important sales of Fabergé, silver, furniture and Art Nouveau.

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The "Star of South Africa," a pear-shaped diamond of 47.7 carats, sold on May 24 in Geneva for \$500,843. This historic diamond, discovered by a "herder" boy in 1869, led to the South African diamond rush.

New Hope for SALT

It's not starting to find the Pentagon and the Kremlin in disagreement, but when they agree, that's news!

"U.S. security," Defense Secretary Schlesinger said last week, "may be enhanced more by the limitations imposed upon the force structure of one's opponent than by direct improvements in the U.S. force structure."

"We urge," said Leonid Brezhnev, a few days earlier, "that the Soviet Union and the United States, by mutual agreement, show the maximum restraint in the further development of their armaments and achieve an agreement to prevent the creation of ever new systems of strategic arms."

From these and other indicators, it would appear that there is a possibility during President Nixon's visit to Moscow this week of achieving the "conceptual breakthrough" for the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-2) that Secretary of State Kissinger sought unsuccessfully during his March journey there.

It is a possibility that Mr. Nixon should pursue vigorously despite the eve-of-departure question—to which Mr. Kissinger is to respond today—raised by Sen. Henry Jackson over differing interpretations of some details of the 1972 SALT-1 accords. Those questions reflect the sad state of congressional-executive relations but, as Mr. Jackson has acknowledged, then Soviet-American power balance is not seriously involved.

In contrast, the future nuclear power balance is the critical issue at this week's Moscow summit. President Nixon's chief objective is an agreement in principle to limit the deployment of Russia's big new MIRV multiple warhead missiles. Mr. Schlesinger, presumably on the basis of new information from Moscow, now sees "some possibility" that such an agreement can be reached.

Under those circumstances, the secretary of defense indicated that he would be prepared to go along with an extension of the five-year interim agreement on offensive nuclear missiles, as proposed by Moscow, which would allow the Soviet Union to retain

its present advantage in size and numbers of strategic missiles beyond the autumn of 1977. That edge compensates the Soviet Union for the threefold advantage in numbers of nuclear warheads that a MIRV lead has given the United States, which also is ahead in missile accuracy and other factors.

The crucial question is whether Washington and Moscow can agree on the number of MIRV missiles the Soviet Union can deploy as replacements for its present launchers. The principle Washington wants accepted is that neither side should deploy enough accurate and powerful MIRV warheads to destroy the bulk of the other's land-based missiles in a surprise first strike by a fraction of its own missile force.

The principle sounds simple. But translating it into numbers and types of MIRV missiles to be permitted the Soviet Union will not be easy. It is also unclear what the Soviet Union would want to limit on the American side, since projected American plans emphasize land-based missiles less than such other new strategic weapons launchers as the Trident submarine and B-1 bomber.

Verification, fortunately, is no longer a serious problem. Until recently, the Pentagon questioned Central Intelligence Agency assurances that a limitation on MIRV missile deployment could be verified by national means. Now Secretary Schlesinger affirms verification can be developed.

Any arms control agreement involves risks. Mr. Nixon's probable need for conservative support in the Senate in the event of impeachment undoubtedly will make him weigh the risks more closely than he did in 1972. But he may find Mr. Brezhnev aware of this problem and willing to assume more of the risks himself this time. The Soviet leader sounded like an American arms control enthusiast in his June 14 speech when he said:

"Advocates of the arms race use the argument that to limit arms and even more to reduce them involves taking a risk. In practice, it is an immeasurably greater risk to continue the unbridled accumulation of arms."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Protecting Privacy

The American capacity to collect and to store information about individuals and the American tendency to express ineffectual alarm at that development have grown enormously in the last decade and a half. Unfortunately, Congress's ability to develop legislation safeguarding the individual's right to privacy has lagged far behind computer technology. The United States is left with a vague sense that information monsters inevitably threaten to transform the society in which Americans live.

The threat is real. The size and the extent of the data banks and information systems now in existence serving federal, state, local and private organizations are staggering. A survey done for the Senate Judiciary Committee shows that there are 858 federal data banks operated by 54 agencies of government. At least 29 of those are primarily concerned with collecting derogatory information on individuals.

The initiation of new information-keeping systems is rarely inhibited by concern over their potential for invasion of privacy because they are usually established as aids to achievement of some private or governmental goal which is deemed desirable in itself. The huge \$100-million FEDNET system now being planned by the General Services Administration is a case in point. GSA views it simply as part of its responsibility to establish efficient and economical

computer services for the government. The threat to privacy was apparently a minimal part of the programming decision. If it was ever considered at all.

As Congress has stood by bemused at such developments, its legislative plate has begun to overflow. It now has before it general legislation on privacy, covering such issues as providing individuals with access to the information being held about them, giving them the right to review and correct that information, and developing rules limiting access to and dissemination of such stored information. In addition to general privacy legislation, a number of specific bills are pending, including measures to curb Army surveillance of civilians, limit police "no knock" authority, enlarge the civil rights of government employees, define student and parental rights to school information and more carefully limit the uses of criminal justice data bank information.

Perhaps because of Watergate, these issues that have languished for so long are receiving strong bipartisan attention. This is a hopeful sign, for if this latest round of legislative activity is to be more than an exercise in utility, national concern will have to be sustained. Heretofore, Congress has exuded the sense that the privacy problem has been too complex to handle. If it doesn't act now, that soon may be the case.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

British Election Issues

Academic though the prospect of a July campaign may be, its issues would be much the same in the more likely event of an October or September poll. The two great parties are now starting the election campaign. Labor can say that the latest events in the Commons with defeats on two successive days show that Mr. Wilson needs an adequate majority if he is to continue the great work of clearing up the Tory legacy and bringing into being the historic social compact. The Tories can say that, though they did not seek a poll so soon after the last, they welcome the opportunity given to voters to decide whether they want government for the unions, by the unions, and whether they want Mr. Benn's sweeping nationalization plans. It does appear, then, that the terrain on which the battle may be fought could be somewhat more favorable to

the Tories than they, or their opponents, may have expected only a short while ago. Many voters could see the election as having been precipitated by a government attempt to put through Parliament a measure relieving the unions of a £10 million tax liability at other taxpayers' expense and a defense of wholesale nationalization.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Amin of Uganda

If General Amin seriously wishes to attract British friendship—as he claims he does—he must be told that only a complete change of his British rule would regain for Uganda the respect it once enjoyed in this country and in the international community. Meanwhile, it would be wrong to allow him—or any other tyrant, white or black—to exercise an indirect censorship over the British press.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 25, 1899
BRUSSELS—Dr. Requet and Dr. Labo, two Brussels physicians, have for two years past been conducting experiments at a Brussels hospital under the auspices of the Belgian Medical Academy with a serum to cure cancer. Up to now the experiments have been successful and the prospects are encouraging, but the remedy is not yet a certainty and the doctors are reticent and annoyed at the publication of the news, which they claim is premature. "Further research is needed," they say.

Fifty Years Ago

June 25, 1924
NEW YORK—What the 68th Congress is a first session session of the House of Representatives. President Coolidge's affirmative request emphasizes his appeal to the people to record him a frank vote of confidence in September. Great as is their debt to the Congress, so much the greater is the debt to the nation with a President who has been so devoted to the public interest, and who has shown himself so forthright and honest in his dealings with the people and so pure in his motives.



Some Grim Expectations in Britain

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—The British middle class has been fair game for social critics through this century. Shaw mocked its morality; others have pronounced it smug, philistine, parochial.

But a good many of the qualities admired in this country are products of middle-class tradition: honesty, fairness, resilience, the nonpolitical dedication of civil servants and teachers and other professions, the habit of courtesy. At its best, the middle class has belonged to E. M. Forster's aristocracy of the considerate and the plucky.

One strong impression in Britain now is of a middle class that feels itself threatened. Generalities are risky, because the term "middle class" is social as well as economic. It takes in people with incomes of \$7,500 a year and \$75,000. But a great many of them—doctors and businessmen, nurses and architects—plainly believe that their standards of life are at risk.

Inflation, Taxes

Inflation is now running at an annual rate approaching 20 percent in this country. Tax changes made by the new Labor government bite everyone with an income over about \$6,300 a year, and more at higher levels. As a result, people can sense that their real income—their standard of life—is being cut.

In theory, of course, the middle-class person can increase his money income to keep up with inflation. In fact, it is difficult. Even if you do find ways to earn more, you find yourself in a higher tax bracket. A family making \$25,000 a year would have to increase its income nearly twice as fast as the rate of inflation to keep its real buying power steady. The Economist observed recently that if 18 percent inflation continues, prices will double in four years and a \$25,000-a-year man would need \$100,000 to stand still. He won't get it.

Demands by Unions

It is harder for the professional person or civil servant to accept what inflation and taxation are doing to him or her because, in their view, the same thing is not happening to the coal miner or the automobile worker. The powerful unions have broken all attempts at wage restraint, and are demanding and getting increases higher than the price trends.

That people should feel threatened in such a situation is not surprising. Harold Lever, a member of the Labor cabinet who happens to be well-to-do, comments: "In Britain a higher proportion of the middle class than anywhere else has felt that the workers should get more. It sounds rather a silly position! But that has meant giving the privileged the lion's share of new national wealth, of growth, not taking away what the middle class already has. It is a hard thing to ask any group to contemplate an endless process of decline not only in relative status but in the actual standard of life. People do not want to look ahead and say, 'Next year we won't be able to go to the theater, or take our holiday in Greece.'"

Now Britain has had remarkable achievements in assurance of minimum standards for all its citizens. The welfare system and

the National Health Service have greatly reduced the worst cruelties of income inequality, and public spending on transportation, arts and other amenities has improved life for all.

But the process that appears to be under way now is quite different from that of improving minimum standards. It is, rather, a process of leveling. When a country has no economic growth—and so far this year Britain has less than none—more for the miners so far this year means less for someone else. Different middle class groups have begun to fear that they will be the unfortunate someone else, indefinitely.

A Good Thing

"If it goes on like this," one thoughtful Labor voter remarked, "we shall have the most egalitarian society in the Western world." He paused, then added, "For good or ill."

Some Britons would say that the change, if it goes on, will be a good thing. The middle class has had its day, they argue, and has now proved too tired and too

stodgy to lead the country out of its endless economic troubles. As it took over from the gentry and the industrial grandees at the end of the last century, it must now hand over effective power to the working class.

Those who disagree—and they are not only on the political right—doubt that society will be better off if its professionals and its managers expect to get poorer every year. It is also dangerous politically to destroy the middle class, they argue; that was done in Weimar Germany. It is especially foolish, they continue, when no one suggests a workable alternative formula for organizing society. The unions seem to offer only a free-for-all, with no restraints on their power.

The issues are not presented so starkly, but they are there. Social malaise is setting in beside the economic troubles. The old institutions are stumbling, and as people lose confidence in them they become even less effective. Socially, economically, politically, there are questions for Britain that will not wait.

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Plutonium Surplus—A World Threat

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—More than by a scarcity of food or energy or clean air or living space, civilization is threatened by an exotic surplus. It is threatened by the proliferation of plutonium.

Bear this in mind as the U.S. government, floundering along miles behind events, debates the wisdom of giving Egypt a nuclear reactor. The problem is a lot bigger than that reactor.

Plutonium is the crucial—the explosive—component in nuclear weapons. It is a man-made element, slightly more than three decades ago all the world's plutonium was in a cigar box in a U.S. laboratory.

But the rapid growth of the

nuclear power industry, which is just beginning, will produce a terrifying amount of plutonium.

Plutonium is a by-product of the fissioning of the fuel (enriched uranium) in the nuclear reactors that are used increasingly to generate electricity.

The process of enriching uranium is still very complex, secret, and expensive. But most nations can build (and, if necessary, conceal) a reprocessing plant for extracting plutonium from used reactor fuel.

And a determined group or nation can get plutonium even if it has neither a reactor nor a reprocessing plant. It can steal it.

Once one has weapons-grade plutonium, construction of a bomb is a manageable task for a few competent physicists. If they need some tips they can send \$64 to the U.S. Commerce Department for a book (declassified in 1961) that describes the technical problems involved in building the first atomic bomb.

The cover of the book says the government does not assume "any liabilities with respect to the use of, or for damages resulting from the use of, any information, apparatus, method, or process disclosed in this report."

(Cultural note: People were outraged in the mid-1960s when the cover of the New York Review of Books contained a sketch showing how to construct a Molotov cocktail.)

a weapon could be carried in a paper bag."

A small group of determined persons could steal that much from U.S. private industry, or from public or private installations abroad. Indeed, that already may have happened. We can not know for sure.

America protects plutonium no more rigorously than it protects currency. And keeping track of plutonium as it is processed and used involves a significant margin of inaccuracy.

This is called MUF—material unaccounted for. Today, skilful pilfering of weapons-building amounts of plutonium MUF could go undetected in the United States and around the world.

Nations or groups that do not have the patience for embarking on plutonium might try instead a bolder form of stealing, such as hijacking. By the end of this century a million kilograms of plutonium will be shipped annually by planes, trains, ships, and trucks between thousands of nuclear plants in more than 50 countries.

Israel and Libya, perhaps with the help of India or France, soon may join the nuclear weapons

club, which soon may be the least exclusive club in the world. According to some sober physicists, most nations could join.

It is possible that (say) Uganda could "go nuclear" in a few years. Getting the necessary physicists would be harder (but not all that much harder) than getting the necessary plutonium.

Grim Thought

Imagine how stimulating life will be when a little spirit like Uganda's Gen. Amin adds the bang of nuclear blackmail to his already frolicsome politics. But that thought, gruesome though it is, is not the grimmest thought one must consider.

Recently a terrorist bomb made a mess of the House of Commons building. It may not be long before the more sophisticated and terrorist organizations will use bombs that can make a crater out of central London—or any other city.

Imagine the Irish Republican Army or el-Fatah as a nuclear power. Someone once described the Nazis as "Mendelssohns in airplanes." Neanderthals with nuclear weapons may be the ultimate 20th-century terror.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman John Hay Whitney	Co-Chairmen Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Publisher Robert T. MacDonald	
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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1,000,000 F.
R.C. Paris No. 15 2115 21 Rue de Berny, 75008 Paris Cedex 16
Tél. 21-60-60. Telex 21-06-06. Cable: Herald Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter M. Hayes.
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PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1971

Page 7

Finland Signs Trade Pacts With 2 in East

Bulgaria, Hungary Get Free-Trade Accords

By Victor Lusinich

GENEVA, June 24 (NYT)—Finland has notified its trading partners that it has concluded free-trade agreements with Bulgaria and Hungary.

Although the accords are the first free-trade arrangements concluded between a country with a market economy and nations where trade is conducted by the state, international trade officials say the two separate pacts were spurred more by political than economic reasons. This is because Finland wishes to avoid incurring the displeasure of the Soviet Union. Earlier, Finland concluded accords on trade with the European Economic Community.

The Finns, who live under the shadow of the Soviet Union, wish to show willingness to trade with the Soviet bloc.

Finland notified the council of ministers of the European Economic Community last Friday of the accords, which were signed in April with Bulgaria and in May with Hungary. They cover industrial products and some farm products and are still subject to ratification by parliament.

Last year, Finland's exports to Bulgaria amounted to \$5.9 million, while those to Hungary were valued at \$12.4 million. Finnish exports totaled \$3.8 million from Bulgaria and \$19.7 million from Hungary.

Finland's imports from all sources in 1970 amounted to \$4.3 billion, while worldwide exports totaled \$3.6 billion.

Despite the small part the two communist countries play in Finland's overall international trade, officials say they will be following developments with keen interest. This is because of the different economic regimes being asked by the free-trade pacts for the first time.

Finland could conclude the accords with Bulgaria and Hungary because both have tariff schedules, unlike most Eastern bloc nations.

But Finland, according to sources here, is negotiating with other Communist countries in the effort to find arrangements that would contribute to the East-West balance it attempts to maintain. It was only after carefully weighing the way with the Soviet Union that Finland was able to join the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) in 1961.

The new Finnish trade accords closely parallel the one concluded with the Common Market in that it is timetabled for gradually dismantling tariffs to zero, a Finnish EFTA official said. The market pacts with each of the EFTA partners call, as a general rule, for the removal of tariffs to become fully effective on July 1, 1977.

Philippines Plans Loan in Mideast

PARIS, June 24 (NYT)—The Republic of the Philippines announced today that it plans to raise \$10 million through the public sale of five-year notes.

The notes will carry a semi-annual coupon of 8 percent.

The loan is the first such financing for an Asian government in the Middle East and it is the first international issue underwritten by an international group of banks and will be available to borrowers outside Kuwait.

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Move Seen Prompted by Huge Bills

Italy Hopes New Taxes Will Reduce Woes

By Ian M. Gummer

MILAN, June 24 (NYT)—Italy acted today to rein in its galloping rate of inflation and at the same time reduce its soaring balance-of-payments deficit by raising taxes and reducing the amount of money in circulation.

How the Italian finance expert suggested after the plan was revealed at a conference here by Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo that the government's main aim is simply to raise money in order to pay the country's myriad state obligations.

In effect, he said, local governments in Italy are bankrupt and unable to meet payrolls. City and regional administrations have an estimated \$19 billion worth of debts. Rome, for instance, is in such straits that it has stopped paying the interest on its borrowings from banks.

However, that may be, Mr. Colombo's statement of the case was that by raising taxes on all but the lowest wage earners by 3,000 billion lire (about \$5 billion), the government would reduce the spending power of Italians by 6 percent.

If this were to happen—the government plan must first be approved by parliament in a vote scheduled for Wednesday—it would help to reduce the rate of inflation in Italy, calculated by Mr. Colombo today to be running at present at an annual rate of 29 percent.

Inflation is the theme of a three-day conference here organized by Banca Commerciale Italiana, the country's second largest bank.

Speaking on the opening day of the conference, which brings together mainly academic experts, Mr. Colombo said that the tax increase would dampen domestic demand, and this, obviously, would tend to hold prices down. This decrease in demand, if achieved, would in turn reduce the amount of goods imported.

While that would be a good thing for Italy's balance of trade—which rose to a deficit of \$30 billion lire in April from \$90 billion lire at the start of the year—it would be a further blow to the country's trade partners, who are already suffering from the 50 percent import-duty requirement.

The treasury minister also said that the government is hoping for an increase in industrial output with a view to raising exports.

Here again, if this happens, it can hardly please other countries that are suffering, although in lesser degree, from the same inflation and payments problems as Italy.

As outlined by Mr. Colombo, the government's plan represents a compromise worked out by the parties in the not-very-stable coalition under Premier Mariano Rumor.

With the treasury minister's announcement of a new credit policy, the Christian Democratic faction of the coalition has apparently bowed to the wishes of the Socialists, who fear that a tightening of the economic screws, as urged by Guido Carli,

governor of the Bank of Italy, would increase unemployment.

Mr. Colombo said that the government's economic plan would seek to promote industrial and other investment to the tune of 32,000 billion lire between March 1974 and March 1975.

The government also plans to

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OECD Puts 1974 Growth At 1.5 Percent

Inflation Rate May Slip To 10 Percent by 1975

PARIS, June 24 (Reuters)—Figures prepared by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) suggest that overall growth for the 24 member nations in 1974 will be no more than 1.5 percent.

The analysis suggests that growth for the remaining six months of the year will be 9 percent, since the first half is expected to have shown zero growth, informed sources said today.

The secretariat's figures, however, indicate a total growth rate of no more than 3 to 4 percent for the 12 months to mid-July 1975, the added.

An analysis prepared for the meeting suggests that inflation might fall to 10 percent during the first half of 1975. In some member countries the rate is at present above 15 percent while in others, notably West Germany, it is well below 10 percent.

The meeting of the OECD economic policy committee will continue the impact of continuing high inflation rates on the economies of the main non-Communist industrialized nations. It will also review balance-of-payments problems created by sharply higher oil prices.

A major topic at a three-day meeting that opened here today will be the danger of recession arising out of measures to deal with inflation and balance-of-payments problems, sources said.

The meeting takes place against a gloomy economic background, with price rises outstripping growth in most OECD countries and with many nations facing mounting balance-of-payments deficits.

Member countries have an overall current account deficit for 1974 of around \$40 billion, but changed from estimates established in mid-May. However, the figures, prepared specifically for the current meeting, are now believed to include a higher figure for Italy than the previous estimate of \$8.5 billion.

The deficits for Britain, at \$10.5 billion; Japan, at \$5.5 billion; France, at \$5.5 billion; and Denmark, at \$1 billion, are actually unchanged.

The West German surplus, earlier seen at \$4 billion to \$5 billion, and the position of the United States previously forecast to be more or less in balance, have shown further gains.

Chrysler Prices Raised

DETROIT, June 24 (AP)—Chrysler Corp. has raised the price of its cars and trucks an average \$10.08 to cover increases in shipping costs.

The announcement followed a similar one Thursday by Ford Motor, which boosted prices an average \$10.45.

Chrysler's price increases on other principal products included \$42 a ton on carbon rods, \$49 a ton on manufacturer's coarse wire, \$12 a ton on carbon special quality hot rolled bars and an average of "about \$50 a ton" on various tubular products.

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Nixon Aims to Cut Spending Target

Tax Increase Is a Possibility

By Philip Shabert

WASHINGTON, June 24 (NYT)—President Nixon, turning his attention to the national economy, said today that his decision for the fiscal year 1975 announced in the administration's midyear review less than a month ago.

Mr. Nixon also announced his intention of bringing the budget for fiscal year 1975 into balance. It was the first time that he has publicly stated this goal, although

members of his administration have expressed the hope that it would be done.

The President said he was adopting the more stringent budgetary policy as a means of coping with inflation, for which, he said, "we do not foresee a quick end."

"The most recent figures on consumer prices indicate that there are still many risks ahead, and that even the lower inflation rate we anticipate by the end of the calendar year will be higher than we would like," his statement said.

Kenneth Rush, the President's counselor for economic affairs, said after the meeting that the administration expected the inflation rate to be around 7 percent by the end of the year. Consumer prices rose 1.1 percent in May and were 10.7 higher than in May, 1973.

In his statement, the President said that these "disappointing" increases in consumer prices "only serve to re-emphasize the importance of vigor and patience" in sticking to the course of fiscal and monetary restraint by the federal government.

Spending Cut

Mr. Nixon said that the reduction in spending for the coming fiscal year would reduce the projected budget deficit for the year from \$11 billion to \$6 billion.

He did not say where the spending would be trimmed but reported that Mr. Rush, officials of the Office of Management and Budget and other key advisers were now determining ways to hold down expenditures.

Mr. Rush said that there might be the need for a tax increase in the future as a way of balancing the budget, but he added that this is not under active consideration at the present time. A tax reduction, however, remains strongly opposed by the administration.

Translation, the official forecast is wishful thinking.

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—All those hopeful predictions from the White House forecasting a significant easing of the inflation rate by the end of this year mask a deep foreboding. Top government economic officials are worried that their inflation forecast again may be rendered inoperative. The time, the minister force is likely to be one that the administration is especially unequipped to cope with—a wage explosion.

Some economists believe the explosion actually began May 1, when wage and price controls expired, the federal minimum wage went up 25 percent to \$2 an hour, the steelworkers union won a 14 percent settlement costing roughly 13 percent a year, and a lot of nonunion employers, such as big banks, started handing out salary boosts that had been barred by wage controls.

Through one month's statistics don't prove a trend, figures on wage increases in May support the explosion theory. The Labor Department's index of average hourly earnings shows that wages in May rose at a 10.8 percent annual rate for all nonfarm workers in private, nonfarm jobs, at a 14.4 percent rate for manufacturing workers; and at an 18 percent rate for wholesale and retail trade employees. In the past year, the index for each of these groups had risen about 8 percent.

The May wage acceleration is triggering warnings from private economists and even administration economic officials, usually the last to admit anything is going wrong, do not deny the danger.

The Treasury's top career economist, Herman Liebling, is publicly sounding warnings. "Recent wage settlements haven't supported a pattern of moderation," he said in a recent speech. If steelworkers-style contracts spread, he said, "it is clear that a basic assumption underlying the White House' 7 percent inflation forecast 'will need to be revised upward.'"

Translation, the official forecast is wishful thinking.

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Stock prices closed mixed on the New York Stock Exchange today as a new prime rate increase spread among banks.

The Dow Jones industrial average tumbled on 9.94 to 816.33. It was off more than two points in early trading and showed a small gain in mid-session.

Volume totaled 8.96 million shares, compared with 11.83 million Friday.

Analysts attributed the downward bias to a new jump in the prime rate by several banks. It was touched off by First National Bank of Chicago's announcement almost as the market opened of a prime increase to a record 11.8 percent from the prevailing 11.2 percent. Several banks followed with 1 1/4-point increases to 11.3 1/4 percent.

Citicorp, parent of First National City Bank of New York, was the most active issuer and declined 1 1/2 to 33 3/4.

Success climbed 2 3/4 to 14. Late last week the company forecast June year net of about \$81 million, up from \$78 million a year earlier. It also raised a 100 percent stock distribution and a 10-cent quarterly dividend plus 25 cents extra.

Federal Co. fell 1 3/8 to 13 after the company reported sharply lower fourth-quarter net.

Warner Communications fell 5 1/8 to 10 5/8 and National Kinney was down 3 1/4 to 3 3/4 on the American Stock Exchange.

Warner announced termination of its tentative agreement for the sale of substantially all of its interest in National Kinney to a European holding company and other institutional investors because of withdrawal of the institutions involved.

Procter & Gamble added 1 1/2 to 103, while Natamox gained 1 1/4 to 33 1/2 among the oil, U.S. Steel topped its group, rising a point to 43 7/8.

Motors were fractionally higher, while chemicals were narrowly mixed.

The Amex index closed down 0.15 to 80.46. Volume fell to 1.23 million shares from 1.49 million Friday.

Syntex, the most active issue, rose 1 to 44 3/8.

Also active were Resourcen Control, up 3 1/8 to 7 1/8, Marinquage Mining B, unchanged at 3 3/4 and Struthers Wells, up 7/8 to 5 7/8.

Less active gold mining shares also fell a point or more following a drop in the price of bullion in London. Homestake Mining slid 1 1/4 to 41 3/4, Dome Mines lost to 47 1/2, Asa fell 2 3/8 to 79 7/8, and Campbell Red Lake was down 1 1/4 to 35.

Marcor and Mobil Oil added fractions, although a

-1974- Stocks and High. Low. Div in S P/E					-1974- Net High. Low. Div in S P/E				
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هكذا عن القليل

-1974- Stocks and Bonds										-1974- Stocks and Bonds										-1974- Stocks and Bonds									
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Small co-ed secondary boarding school in the center of the Netherlands
(near Utrecht) seeks a **TEACHER** in

MATHEMATICS GENERAL SCIENCE
American curriculum.

Apply to: Vice-principal International Schoolbeterweerd,
Kasteel Beterweerd, Werkhoven 2165, The Netherlands. Phone: 0543-341.

June 25th, 1974

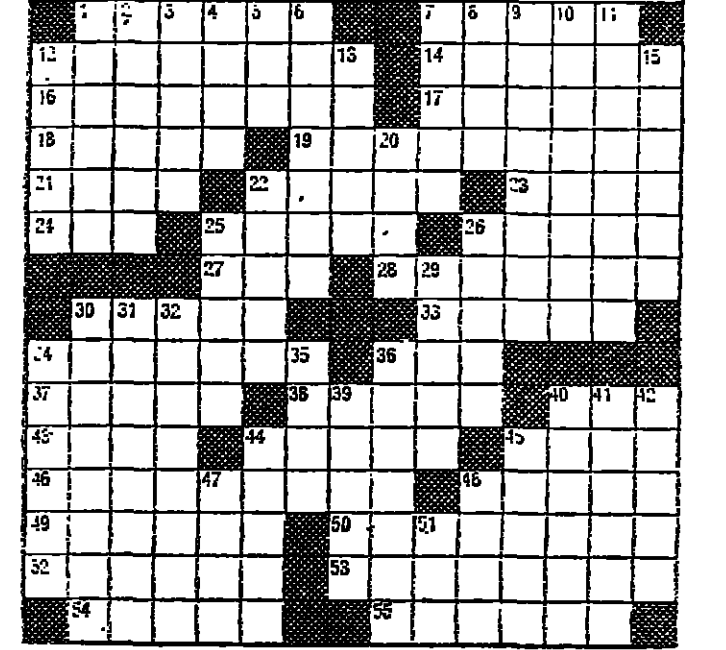
Box D 4,577, Herald, Paris. Box 37,022, 1HT, 28 St. Queen
London, W.C.2.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Ankle injury
7 No longer au courant
12 Take it on the lam
14 Made straight
16 Splendor
17 El —, Calif.
18 Maurice or Dale
19 City of the Winter Palace
21 Gainsay
22 Port south of Milan
23 School study: Abbr.
24 Scrap
25 Guard or artillery
26 Spree
27 Wallace hero
28 Enraptured
29 Boston fish specialty
33 Moved gradually
34 Venture an opinion
36 Tommy Atkins' smoke

DOWN
1 Drool
2 Tiresome scholar
3 Pluvius
4 Macaws
5 Son of Apollo
6 Kind of fission
7 Old Roman province
8 Danish measure
9 Like a foot waking up

10 Theater-door sign
11 Out of one's mind
12 Set of beliefs
13 Formative years
15 Eluded
20 Norse deity
22 Dutch cheese
23 Selected
25 Scout wear
29 Available
30 Significant feature
31 City in R.I.
32 Clammed-up
34 Cleanup crew's problem
35 Himalayan creature
36 Excused
39 Extent
40 Coat part
41 Pronto
42 Colorado's Royal
44 Salesman's goal
45 Sabertooth province
47 — bitten...
48 Constructed
51 Brink



WEATHER

ALGARVE	9 F	Cloudy	MADRID	29 F	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	51 F	Cloudy	MILAN	25 F	Fair
ANKARA	51 F	Cloudy	MOSCOW	25 F	Fair
ATHENS	29 F	Fair	MUNICH	14 F	Rain
BELGRADE	29 F	Cloudy	NEW YORK	25 F	Sunny
BELLEVILLE	29 F	Cloudy	OSLO	29 F	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	29 F	Cloudy	PARIS	18 F	Rain
BUDAPEST	18 F	Overcast	PRAGUE	18 F	Rain
ASABLANCA	21 F	Cloudy	ROME	25 F	Cloudy
BARCELONA	21 F	Cloudy	SOFIA	25 F	Cloudy
BATUM	21 F	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	18 F	Cloudy
BOMBAY	15 F	Cloudy	TEHRAN	28 F	Sunny
BREITENBURG	15 F	Fair	TEL AVIV	27 F	Fair
BUDAPEST	15 F	Cloudy	TRIPOLI	27 F	Fair
BURKINABE	21 F	Cloudy	VENICE	29 F	Cloudy
BURUNDI	21 F	Cloudy	VIENNA	18 F	Showers
CANBERRA	21 F	Cloudy	WARSAW	15 F	Cloudy
CANBERRA	21 F	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	15 F	Cloudy
CANBERRA	21 F	Cloudy	ZURICH	17 F	Cloudy

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISING	
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the fund. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for the accuracy of the data. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (i)—irregularly.	
1. Alexander Fund	\$7.74
2. Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$6.99
AMINOOR BANQUE S.A.	
3. (d) Global	\$7.00
4. (d) Apollo (Temple) Inc.	\$7.00
5. (d) Apollo Fund S.A.	\$6.01
6. (d) Amstar Fund S.A.	\$4.13
7. (d) Amstar Select Fund	\$11.27
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.	
8. (d) Fund of Australia	\$12.77
9. (d) Prop. Bonds Fund	\$12.77
10. (d) Int'l. Inv. Fund	\$12.77
BAER, Julius & Co.	
11. (d) Bond Fund	\$12.77
12. (d) Bond Fund	\$12.77
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96. (d) Bond Fund	\$12.77
97. (d) Bond Fund	\$12.77
98. (d) Bond Fund	\$12.77
99. (d) Bond Fund	\$12.77
100. (d) Bond Fund	\$12.77



JUMBLE — That scrambled word game

Unscramble the four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOGGS
FLEAI
SUSTLI
TENCIL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answers: (1) YOGGS, (2) FLEAI, (3) SUSTLI, (4) TENCIL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answers: (1) YOGGS, (2) FLEAI, (3) SUSTLI, (4) TENCIL

BOOKS

HOLY FOOLS IN MOSCOW
By Yuri Kuper. Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co. 230 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Harrison E. Salisbury

DAY after day. Drinking vodka. Drinking wine. Young men and young women, pairing off, now with one, now with another. Coupling, uncoupling. Night blending into day and day into night, weeks to months until no one knows what month, what week it may be. Or hardly his or her name.

"What difference does it make?" one of them asks. And finally we ask the same question. This is the crepuscular insight into young Russia today, 57 years after Lenin proclaimed that heaven-on-earth would replace the ugly structure of Czarist Russia, that comes to us through the candid eyes of Yuri Kuper, a young Russian artist and writer who only a year or two ago was part of the scene he now re-creates in "Holy Fools in Moscow."

There has been a stream of literature emerging from Russia in recent years. Big names—Pasternak, Mandelstam, Akhmatova, Solzhenitsyn—fine neglected writers like Pasternak; writers in the main tradition of classical Russian creativity whose work evokes comparisons with Tolstoy, Dostoevski, Pushkin and Blok.

Now, a new vein is being tapped of which Mr. Kuper is the most dramatic example—raw, realistic, brutal. There are no redeeming characteristics in his young people. No heroes. No villains. These are the same kind of dead-eyed men and women we meet in "A Clockwork Orange" or, perhaps, "Last Exit to Brooklyn," drained of emotion, drained of life, knowing no future, cut off from the past, existing—barely—in a totally banal present.

These are not young Americans or English or French. These people live in today's Moscow and Siberia. And in the workers' state none of them work. Some are time-servers who draw their pay hardly knowing the name of the office they report to. One has himself certified as a psychiatric outpatient. He draws a pension and is free to spend his time drinking and picking up girls. Another is a book thief. He has developed his technique to a high art. Day after day he wanders from bookstore to bookstore, stealing from one, selling to another. He earns more in a week than most Russian factory workers in a week. Each night the money dribbles away in vodka.

There are two or three professional prostitutes in Mr. Kuper's portrait gallery, harassed country girls who ply the railroad stations at night for cheap clients. Any unconventional demand outrages their moral sense. "Don't think that just because 'this kind of thing' is one's response, 'I still have some shame left.'"

The prostitutes are the only moralists among the Holy Fools. There is no shame in Mr. Kuper's other characters. They are bit players in life, a student or two, an office girl or two, a few factory girls. They are bound together by a common bond—the emptiness of their lives. They seldom talk. If they do their conversation is an exchange of catchwords, slang and musing over past drinking parties. Every other word is a four-letter one.

In one way Mr. Kuper's Moscow differs from London or New York. Liquor, not pot, not hash, not hard drugs is the Moscow thing. A cultural lag no doubt.

If Mr. Kuper's Moscow is banal, his Siberia is worse. Two artists embark on a trip to the Kurlas. Their motive is exclusively mercenary. They will be paid for their expenses and for the "artistic works" they paint. On shipboard they encounter convoys of teen-age girls being shipped for summer labor in the Far East. On the islands they find thousands of females without men, cannery workers living under conditions that make John Steinbeck's Cannery Row seem like heaven. Drunkenness and lesbianism are rife. The Moscow artists sample teen-age girls and cannery women with the faded emotions of two youngsters consuming a box of stale Mars bars. A banner over the cannery barracks proclaims: "Lenin lived. Lenin lives. Lenin will live."

In a sense the indictment of Soviet society presented by Mr. Kuper's picture is more profound than the conventional political one.

Mr. Kuper's Russians simply say: "Tak skazhno zdes—how boring it is here." So boring that anything, the dress of a vodka bottle, a night with a sick factory girl, an endless hangover, is to be preferred to the cardboard reality of Soviet life today. Mr. Kuper is a painter as well as a writer. Perhaps this is why his words and images paint so powerful a picture of the underside of Russian life. Nina Bouli's translation admirably captures the argot of Moscow's half-world.

Harrison E. Salisbury, former associate editor of The New York Times, is author of, among other books, "The 900 Days" concerning the siege of Leningrad during World War II.

Best Sellers

This Week	FICTION	Last Week
1	Waterbury Down, by Richard Adams	1
2	The Fan Club, by Irving Wallace	2
3	Jaws, by Peter Benchley	3
4	Chatterbox, by Susan Swarthill	6
5	The Squire of the Sunset, by Helen MacInnes	4
6	By the Sea, by Gore Vidal	5
7	The Partners, by Louis Auchincloss	8
8	Thicker Than Water, by John Le Carré	1
9	The Other Side of Midnight, by Sidney Sheldon	8
10	Heard the Owl Call My Name, by Margaret Craven	1
GENERAL		
1	Times to Remember, by Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy	1
2	Plain Speaking, by Merle Miller	5
3	Live! The Story of the American Revolution, by Peter Paul	3
4	You Can't Be Too Careful, by Carl Hiaasen	4
5	All the President's Men, by Bob Woodward	6
6	Thomas Jefferson, by Fawn Storer	2
7	Working by Steve Terkel	7
8	Management, by Peter F. Drucker	9
9	How to Be Your Own Boss, by Peter F. Drucker	10
10	Go East, Young Man, by William O. Douglas	8

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Interesting problems in a four-hand contract arose in the diamond deal from a recent New York knockout-learn event. North had a minimum hand and South had just enough to bid game when his heart suit was raised.

West had a difficult opening lead, and at one table chose the heart two. East put up the queen, and South won with the king. He continued with a low trump, on which West played low and the jack won in dummy.

Now South made a key play by leading a low diamond to his ten, and the defense was helpless. In practice, East took the queen and the diamond suit provided discards for South's black-suit losers. If East had ducked and the ten had won, South's safest course, lacking any assurance that the diamonds would run, would have been to play the ace and another spade.

South had much harder problems in the replay, where the defense was less helpful in resolving the problem in the trump suit. West led the diamond eight, which was won in dummy with the king. A club was led to the king and taken by the ace.

South would have had insoluble problems at this point if West had played passively by returning a minor suit. But it seemed desirable to cut down dummy's ruffs, and West shifted to the heart two. When dummy played low, East rose to the occasion by preserving his queen.

The declarer won the trump trick cheaply and played clubs, ruffing the third round in the dummy. Next he attempted a North hand a minimum hand and South had just enough to bid game when his heart suit was raised.

East scored his heart queen with an overruff, and West had the heart ace as the setting trick. Notice that if East had erred by putting up the heart queen, South, with careful play, would have had two ruffs to 10 tricks—by ruffing his club losers, or by establishing diamonds. As it was, there was a winning line, but it was very difficult to find. After winning the trump shift, ruff out diamonds and lead the heart king.

NORTH (D)
♠ Q32
♥ 54
♦ A K J 9 2
♣ 5 3

WEST
♠ K108
♥ A92
♦ 874
♣ A1108

EAST
♠ 37652
♥ Q38
♦ Q63
♣ 376

SOUTH
♠ A4
♥ K10753
♦ K105
♣ KQ2

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:
North: 1♣ 2♦ 3♥ 4♥
East: 1♥ 2♦ 3♥ 4♥
South: 1♣ 2♦ 3♥ 4♥
West: 1♥ 2♦ 3♥ 4♥

West led the heart two.

Gorman, Nastase Extended Wimbledon Opens Without an Upset

By Fred Tupper

VIMBLEDON, England, June 22 (UPI)—It took 11th-seeded Gorman five sets and three hours to defeat Andre Panatta in the first round of Wimbledon today in the match remotely close to an upset before the largest opening crowd in Wimbledon history, he won the first set 6-4, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4, over the lesser-known Argentine brother.

Younger brother Vijay Amritraj, 20, a quarterfinalist here, a 1970, 1971 American Open champion in straight sets.

he took seeds had a pleasant surprise, although it took the Argentine to subdue the big server in Czechoslovakia, Jiri Hrebec, he had beaten John Newcombe in a Davis Cup semifinal to serve and volley and he had first set from the Romanian in a straight set, four break in two set points.

he took the second set, trailed in the third and then took straight games and then the 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. The 1971 Wimbledon champion, Nastase, won the match in the best of the afternoon.

time-time champion John Newcombe of Australia, top seed, won from Georges Goven of France in straight sets without a break in the third set.

1971 Wimbledon champion, John Newcombe of Australia, top seed, won from Georges Goven of France in straight sets without a break in the third set. The kind of match that I like early," said Bob Stan, "it was sharp. I served pretty well and was hitting the ball off the ground."

Swedish sensation Bjorn Borg, seeded here, won from British player John McEneaney, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1.

Foreman Wins Round One: Destroys Ali's Cool, and Suit, at Reception

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, June 24 (UPI)—From deep within him, deep below the smooth face and the clever jokes and the funny point, the ugly core of cruelty in Muhammad Ali occasionally surfaces. It was there to be seen when he tortured Floyd Patterson nearly a decade ago for being a "white American," when he later punished Ernie Terrell for not calling him by his Black Muslim name, when he recently insulted Joe Frazier's intelligence.

It was there to be seen Saturday night when, in a hysterical frenzy at the Boxing Writers Dinner, he was flinging water glasses from the dais at George Foreman after they had been pried apart in a serious scuffle. It also was there to be heard when he was snarling, "I'll beat your Christian (anatomy deleted), you white flag-waving (explosive deleted), you," a reference to when the world heavyweight champion waved a small American flag in the ring following his 1968 Olympic gold medal victory.

On the other occasions when his cruelty surfaced, Ali always retained his cool. But this time he lost the poise he prides himself on. He may have also lost his psychological edge he always seeks over his opponents. When they meet again in Zaire on Sept. 24, that could be important.

A Classy Setting

Any time that Ali is involved in a scuffle, cynics snicker. But just as his confrontation with Frazier in a TV studio a few months ago was serious, so was Saturday night's incident. For evidence, there was Ali's ripped suit jacket, Foreman's torn shirt and the shards of broken glass.

As the dais guests assembled in the hallway outside the starlight room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Foreman and Ali were together for the first time since they signed for the fight. When the champion, as the guest of honor as the Fighter of the Year for 1973, appeared, Ali rose and mouthed at him but Foreman simply glared. Somewhat frustrated, Ali finally laughed weakly and turned away. Moments later

Ex-Champ Tosses Glasses

they filed onto the dais, Foreman sitting in the second seat to the left of the podium, Ali in the star seat to the right. During the speeches, Ali occasionally reminded the audience of 400 guests of his presence with a good-natured word or gesture.

"I'd like to say to Muhammad Ali," said Foreman in accepting the Edward J. Neil plaque "that chicken shit ain't nothing but a bird."

Even when Ali, as the featured orator, began to speak, there were more laughs than tension even though Foreman resumed glaring at him without expression. The champion even had a lady breaker on his side.

"I've been champ," Ali said, "since you were a little child."

"And a little child shall lead you," the lady replied.

"She a writer for you, George?" said Ali smiling. "But that's all right, I'm too crazy to be scared."

Many Words

Ali soon began to demean Foreman's power as a puncher. "George Foreman do not hit hard," Ali said. Joe Frazier can tell you that. George Foreman got a push punch. If a man hits hard, you don't keep getting up, like Joe Frazier did."

Several seats to Foreman's left Joe Frazier's face reflected the loathing for Ali that he has developed.

"And you're coming to my country," Ali was saying to Foreman now, meaning the Zaire strip. "The night of the fight, thousands of people will be shouting 'Ali, Ali' and they'll be sticking pins in your back, you know, George, and those Africans are anti-American, they remember how you waved the flag at the Olympics, they don't like that."

The continuous glare from Foreman appeared to be unsettling Ali somewhat. But after Foreman's manager, Dick

Sadler, joined Ali at the podium for a song of rebuttal, the champion's glare stopped. He even laughed when Ali mentioned, "I don't pay no attention to the writers," and he joined Ali at the podium. Good-naturedly, he said:

"I don't know about you people, but I'm tired of all this talkin' and I want to go home."

The two stepped back together. The dinner was about over. But as they stood side-by-side, Ali didn't know when to stop. He turned toward Foreman and put his right arm around him, his right hand resting on the champion's left hip. Boxers don't like to be touched by other boxers. Quickly, the champion slapped it away hard. Tension suddenly existed.

Ali tried to wrestle the plaque and a championship belt away from Foreman and now they were eyeball-to-eyeball, their muscles taut. In the confusion of the next few seconds, Foreman's shirt was torn and the champion reached behind Ali, grabbed the bottom of his blue suit coat and ripped it up the back as easily as if it were a piece of paper. Quickly, the men closest to them on the dais tried them apart but Ali, embarrassed by his torn jacket, reached for glasses on the dais but someone knocked his arm away.

"You love my coat," Ali was shouting wildly.

Ali reached for a bottle, but again his arm was knocked away. Stumbling backwards, he grabbed a glass with his left hand. Even with his arm pinned, he tossed it against the drape-covered wall behind the dais, apparently hoping it would break and bounce near Foreman. The glass shattered, Foreman not being restrained by anyone now, ducked, turned and walked away. Behind him Ali was shouting and flinging more glasses at the wall. And the tension had spread to the 400 guests, on their feet in fright.

"I ain't going to run from him," Foreman said firmly. But the champion was persuaded to get into an elevator and depart. "What hotel that nigger stayin' at?" Ali yelled wildly.

Muhammad Ali's cool had been lost. And maybe the fight. But not all was lost. If he considers Zaire to be his country, maybe he'll stay there.

The Unexpected—Including Italy's Loss—Adds to World Cup Excitement

By Brian Glanville

MUNICH, June 24 (UPI)—Against expectations, this has turned out to be a fascinating World Cup soccer final and a wonderfully open one. Who

as bad as all that. True, they deserved to be beaten out of sight by Argentina, whom they tied, but to lose 2-1 to an excellent Polish team which really has the wind in its sails was no disgrace. The truth is that World Cups have much in com-

mon with Olympics, a team, like an athlete, must not only be good, it must reach its peak at the right time.

A year ago about the time it was England 2-0 in Turin, Italy might well have won the World Cup. But now the heroes are Brazil, Gianni Rivera and Gigi Riva out of touch at a vital time. Perhaps the team manager, Ferruccio Valcareggi, should have been a little broader about putting in such rising young talents as Antognoni of the Fiorentina, who, canvassed for the next Rivers. It seems inevitable that Valcareggi's head will now roll. But then, he has had a good run for his money, filling the role of an honest, industrious bureaucrat rather than an inspiring leader. Rivera has very properly said here that the trouble lies deep in the Italian game, that when a club loses a couple of matches the manager's job is in danger, thus he seldom dares to experiment with a more enterprising kind of football.

But Italy is out: long live Poland. It must be favorite in its match against Sweden Wednesday, for after all, it has played twice before in Stuttgart.

Sweden has astonished reputations. In 1948 it won the Olympic football tournament and promptly had its team pillaged by Italian clubs. In 1950, Sweden took third place in the World Cup in Brazil, whereupon the Italian clubs swooped again. By 1958, when it was World Cup host, it was able to rebuild so well that it reached the final, losing to Brazil. And now its fit and resilient team is beginning to score goals. The combination of Ralf Edstrom and his former club colleague in Sweden, Roland Sandberg, worked formidably well in the second half against Uruguay, and might also get goals against Poland, whose defense is not the equal

of its electric attack. But in Kuznetsov Derna, the Poles surely have one of the best midfield players in this World Cup, and unless Sweden can nullify him, it risks defeat.

The West Germans, also in this group, play Yugoslavia in Duesseldorf on Wednesday. These are old foes, forever meeting in World Cups. The Germans had the better of it in 1968: the Yugoslavs knocked them out in Chile in the quarter finals of 1962 in Santiago. It will be a tremendously tight match.

Brazil is really a little lucky to be in the second round at all, for it qualified thanks to the luckiest of goals against feeble Zaire while Scotland was battling mightily to a draw with Yugoslavia. The Zairean goalkeeper, injured in a clash with Mirandinha, let through a ludicrous goal—between himself and the near post—from Valdormiro to make the final score 3-0. Since the Scots could score only twice against Zaire in their opening match, it went out by the margin of one goal, having finished level on points with the Yugoslavians and Brazilians.

As wide a man as Glasgow Celtic manager Jock Stein, a visitor here, has told us not to write off the Brazilians. For once I must disagree with him; for where is the Brazilian improvement to come from? It still has no center forward, it still looks prosaic in midfield. There is no Amarildo waiting in the wings, as there was in 1963 in Chile, when Pelé was hurt. In

Hannover on Wednesday, Brazil will have a desperately hard job against the East Germans, who have suddenly "come good." I saw them beat West Germany in Hamburg, and though they may have been a little lucky overall, the fact remains that they made and missed a couple of excellent chances before Jürgen Sparwasser finally scored that dramatic goal for a 1-0 triumph.

What of the Argentinians, who play the Netherlands in Gelsenkirchen on Wednesday? They are hard to predict, though I have seen them twice. When they are good, they are very good, and I thought the Dutch defense shipped water on a number of occasions against Bulgaria. But the Dutchmen were given a break today when one of Argentina's outstanding forwards, Carlos Babington, was suspended from Wednesday's game for offenses committed on Sunday in a 4-1 victory against Haiti.

The Dutch have in Johan Cruyff the most brilliant player in the tournament.

Meanwhile, do not write off the West Germans. They came to their peak two full years too soon, when they won the European title in Brussels, but they still have home advantage, Franz Beckenbauer and Gerd Müller.

Italy in Roosevelt Trot WESTBURY, N.Y., June 24 (UPI)—Dossan, a 5-year-old horse, will be Italy's representative in the International Trot at Roosevelt Raceway July 13, race-day president George Morton Levy said today. Dossan becomes the fourth entry, joining Lame Rodney, who won the European title in Brussels, but they still have home advantage, Franz Beckenbauer and Gerd Müller.

Uruguay Leader Quits DUESSELDORF, June 24 (Reuters)—Roberto Porta resigned yesterday as manager of the Uruguayan World Cup team after the South Americans were knocked out of this year's tournament by Sweden, 3-0.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE Eastern Division

W L Pct. GB Boston 28 28 .500 0 Detroit 28 28 .500 1 1/2 Baltimore 28 28 .500 2 New York 28 28 .500 3 Chicago 28 28 .500 4 Milwaukee 28 28 .500 5

Western Division

W L Pct. GB Oakland 28 28 .500 0 Kansas City 28 28 .500 1 1/2 Chicago 28 28 .500 2 California 28 28 .500 3 Minnesota 28 28 .500 4

Sunday's Results

New York 2, Detroit 1. Chicago 2, Minnesota 1. Milwaukee 3, Baltimore 2. Kansas City 4, Oakland 1. California 10, Texas 2.

Monday's Games

California at Oakland, 7:05 p.m. Chicago at Texas, 7:05 p.m. Chicago at Kansas City, 7:05 p.m. Detroit at Baltimore, 7:05 p.m. Philadelphia at New York, 7:05 p.m. Milwaukee at Boston, 7:05 p.m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE Eastern Division

W L Pct. GB Philadelphia 28 28 .500 0 St. Louis 28 28 .500 1 1/2 Cincinnati 28 28 .500 2 Pittsburgh 28 28 .500 3 New York 28 28 .500 4

Western Division

W L Pct. GB Los Angeles 28 28 .500 0 Cincinnati 28 28 .500 1 1/2 Houston 28 28 .500 2 San Francisco 28 28 .500 3 San Diego 28 28 .500 4

Sunday's Results

Philadelphia 2, Atlanta 1. Cincinnati 2, Pittsburgh 1. Montreal 4, St. Louis 2. Houston 8, San Diego 2. Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 1. New York at Philadelphia, 7:05 p.m.

Monday's Games

New York 2, Chicago 1. Houston 2, Cincinnati 1. Philadelphia at Montreal, 7:05 p.m. Cincinnati at Houston, 7:05 p.m. Philadelphia at New York, 7:05 p.m. San Francisco at San Diego, 7:05 p.m.



NO BUSMAN'S HOLIDAY—Italian soccer fan waves his horn at the Italian team bus after the nation was eliminated from World Cup play with a 2-0-1 loss to Poland.

Beat Giants 3d Straight Time

Dodgers Have Winning Formula: Marshall and Late Rally

From Wire Dispatches

LOS ANGELES, June 24.—The Los Angeles Dodgers followed the same script all weekend and came up with three late-inning victories. Reliever Mike Marshall was credited with all of them. Yesterday, pinch-hitter Ken McMullen singled with one out and the bases loaded in the ninth inning to give the Dodgers a 4-3 victory over the San Francisco Giants for a sweep of their series.

A crowd of 55,588, attracted to Dodger Stadium by an "old-time" game before the regular season, saw yesterday's dramatic.

Marshall, appearing in his 45th game of the season, picked up his seventh victory in 10 decisions. He had also stopped the Giants on Friday and Saturday nights here as the Dodgers twice came up with 10th-inning homers.

At Cincinnati, Tony Perez's leadoff homer in the 12th inning off Joe Niekro gave the Reds a 2-1 victory and a doubleheader sweep against Atlanta. The Reds took the opener, 4-2. Joe Morgan, who homered

while driving home all the Reds' runs in a 3-2 victory Saturday night, rapped out three more hits, including his eighth homer

of the season, and added two more RBIs as he led the Reds in the first game.

White Sox 2, Twins 1, 4

At Bloomington, Minn., Danny Thompson's triple in the seventh inning, followed by Steve Brye's single gave the Twins a 4-3 victory after the Chicago White Sox won the first game, 2-1, behind the four-hit pitching of Stan Bahnsen.

The Twins tied the score in the ninth inning on a single by Brye, a walk to Jerry Terrell and Bobby Darwin's 10th homer. Chicago, which jumped off to a 1-0 margin in the first inning, took a 3-0 lead in the fourth when Ken Henderson walked, took three outs as a single by Carlos May, scored on a bunt by Bill Sharp. Bucky Dent followed with a single that scored May.

Royals 4, A's 1

At Oakland, Calif., Lindy McDaniel, making one of the rare starts in his 20-year major league career, stopped the A's on three infield singles to halt Kansas City's three-game losing streak and give it a 4-1 victory. George Brett batted in two runs with one

of his three singles as the Royals scored four times in the third inning off loser Glenn Abbott.

Angels 10, Rangers 2

At Arlington, Texas, Andy Hassler, backed by a 17-hit attack, including first-inning home runs by Frank Robinson and Lee Stanton, won his first major league game as California routed the Rangers, 10-2.

Javelin Thrower Hits Best Mark of Year

SAARIJARVI, Finland, June 24 (Reuters)—West German Klaus Wolfermann, the Olympic javelin champion and world record holder, yesterday got off the best throw of the year with a toss of 88.26 meters (289 feet 6 1/2 inches) at a track and field meet here.

Kenyan Robert Ouko won the 800 meters in 1 minute 47.8 seconds. His compatriot Julius Sang finished second in 1:52.34. The 1,500 meters was won by Antti Rasanen, who won in 2:09. American Paul Gels won the 5,000 meters in 13:54.4.

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Art Buchwald

Dinner in Paris

PARIS—The last time I was in Paris, six years ago, I wrote a column titled "Paris on \$500 a day." The thrust of the piece was that it was still possible to get by in the French capital on \$500 a day. I was right. I passed up lunch. My French friends, as well as Americans living in France, thought the article was very funny. But they weren't laughing any more. When it comes to inflation the United States is "Mary Poppins" and France is "Deep Throat."



Buchwald

But if you don't worry about prices you can still have a marvelous time in Paris. When you have to do it for everything and just decide to live for the moment.

I did this the first night I arrived in town. My wife and I went to a small bistro that boasted two stars in the Guide Michelin.

When the waiter gave us the menu I thought he made a mistake.

"I beg your pardon, monsieur," I said. "But I believe you have made an error. You gave me the Bank of France's financial report for the month of May."

"No, monsieur, that is the carte pour diner."

My wife, who always gets nervous when she sees a menu, said, "Let's get out of here."

"Don't be silly. We don't get to Paris very often. Let's enjoy it." I studied the menu carefully. "Now we have our choice."

Tchaikovsky Competition

MOSCOW, June 24 (AP).—Boris Pergamenschikov, 26, of Leningrad won the cello competition at the fifth International Tchaikovsky Music Competition. Second prize went to Ivan Monighetti, also of the Soviet Union; Hirofumi Kanno of Japan was third; and Setsu Balyanov of Bulgaria shared fourth place with James Cragler of the United States.

we can have the white asparagus or send Joel to college in the fall."

She said, "You mean to say that white asparagus costs as much as Joel's tuition?"

"Yes," I replied. "But they're the large white ones with Hollandaise sauce. You can only get them in the spring."

"But," my wife, always the practical one, said, "Joel had his heart set on going to college."

"Look, Joel can go to school any time. But how often do we come to France and have a chance to order white asparagus? I know if we explain it to him he'll understand."

There were so many dishes to choose from after the first course that I couldn't make up my mind.

Finally I said to my wife, "Remember that house we were going to buy in Martha's Vineyard?"

"The one overlooking the ocean?"

"That's the one," I said. "Let's have the lobster instead."

"You mean you'd rather have lobster than own a house on Martha's Vineyard?"

"But this lobster is cooked in a special cream sauce of the chef. It could be years before we have a lobster like this again. We have to think of our old age."

"I don't know," my wife said. "I had my heart set on that house."

"Well, I have my heart set on lobster, and since they're both the same price, let's eat our stomachs should come first."

The waiter handed me the wine card.

"There's a very nice Pouilly Fuisse," I said.

"Can we afford it?" my wife asked.

"We can if we sell the car when we get back home."

"I need a car," she protested.

"All right," I said. "I'll order an inexpensive Saab, and cancel the orthodontist's work on Connie's teeth."

My wife was becoming agitated. "If it's costing this much for dinner, how are we going to pay our hotel bill?"

"Will you stop worrying? What do you think the World Bank is for?"

Luis Kutner Stands For Habeas Corpus to World

By Colin Grevois

MULHOUSE, France (UPI)—Winston Churchill once said that habeas corpus is the difference between civilization and barbarism. For the unfortunates jailed throughout the world, Luis Kutner is habeas corpus. "The rule of law is the durable ligament for a civilized world," he says.

Mr. Kutner, 66, a Chicago lawyer and four-time Nobel Prize nominee for his work defending individual freedoms, is in France to testify at the trial of World Service Authority founder and coordinator Garry Davis. He is also chief counsel for the defense.

Mépris du public—causing confusion in the public mind—is the charge Mr. Davis is fighting in this industrial Alsatian city near the German-Swiss border. The world government which he founded in Milwaukee, Maine, in 1953, which now has headquarters in Milwaukee, has been issuing its own passports, recognized by 23 countries at one time or another, for the past 15 years—and now the French government wants that stopped. The three-judge jury will announce its verdict July 10.

"World Citizen No. 1 Garry Davis is not a publicity gimmick. He's dead serious," Mr. Kutner told the court last week. "He comes at a propitious moment in the fight for universal human rights."

Plight of Millions

For Luis Kutner, the author of "World Habeas Corpus," the plight of Garry Davis is the plight of millions fighting for their rights throughout the world. He is dedicating his professional life to that cause.

In 1931, at the height of the Depression in his first year of legal practice, Mr. Kutner made enough money to "retire" to Europe for a few years through "COD Habeas Corpus"—a system through which he handled cases through the mails on a "pay-only-if-you-get-out-basis." In that year alone he secured the release of more than 100 persons who were illegally detained.

Mr. Kutner's concern for individual rights goes back to the days of his youth in Chicago. At 11, he was arrested and confined in a basement cell for two days without food and water for fishing in a goldfish pond in a public park. His subsequent fervor for human rights can be traced back to that incident, he says.

In looks and manner, Mr. Kutner resembles the prototype of the wise, avuncular Hollywood lawyer. He is dapper, rotund, a man of easy charm and warm sensitivity. His manner in and out of the courtroom is regal, assured, and direct, befitting a man of his reputation and experience. He wears a mustache and a bushy white goatee which he grew a few years ago when he was hit in the jaw in a Northern Ireland demonstration and was unable to shave for a few weeks.

Political Prisoners

Mr. Kutner's clients are always in jail or otherwise incarcerated. His legal reputation rests on his ability to get them out. As a specialist at springing people from behind bars, he has fought for clients the world over and has never lost an international case. He will accept any genuine appeal for help, but his fame has come from his defense of political prisoners. "One must give a foreign government a dignified exit from its position, and only law can provide that," he says.

Among famous cases, he helped Ezra Pound get his release from St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington in the mid-1950s, and he helped free former Congresswoman Moise Talmadge after Mr. Talmadge's fall from power. In his long career he has freed more than 2,000 people from illegal incarceration. "The right to be charged with a crime or be released, the ventilation of wrongs is the only thing that interests me," Mr. Kutner says.

Luis Kutner has been called the "Da Vinci of the legal profession" because of his many talents. Besides his career as an attorney, he is the author of many books and pamphlets on law and jurisprudence. His classic "World Habeas Corpus" earned him a Nobel Prize nomination for literature in 1963 and has become a handbook for jurists around the world.

Literary Work

Mr. Kutner's literary work includes poetry, novels, drama, biography, history and television scenarios. In 1952 he was chosen by Twentieth Century Fund as



Luis Kutner in Mulhouse, France.

one of the 15 foremost American poets. His most recent work, a play entitled "The Trials of William Shakespeare," based on the centuries-old controversy on the authorship of Shakespeare's works, will be produced in Germany in September. As a painter and sculptor, Mr. Kutner has exhibited all over the world. He is also a popular figure on the American university lecture circuit.

Although successful in many things, Mr. Kutner is the first to admit that nothing comes easy. He says: "One must help it along," a thinly disguised euphemism for hard work. He gets up daily at 4 a.m. to work at his writing and correspondence, a habit he began 45 years ago. "Time is the most precious commodity we have," he says. "I don't waste it."

The diversity of his interests has not diluted his love and devotion to justice and the law, he is quick to add. "Law is a moral force. It starts with a single human being. One person can change the world. The idea of world human rights means that we must implement world humane rights."

PEOPLE: Panov on Religion: 'We Are Both Atheists'

Valery Panov, the Leningrad ballet dancer who fought for two years to leave the Soviet Union with his wife to go to Israel, said Sunday that both he and his non-Jewish wife are atheists. "Certainly we are Israeli citizens," Panov said Sunday in an interview with NBC-TV. (As immigrants to Israel, both were automatically made citizens.) Asked if he would convert to Judaism, Panov replied: About Judaism, I must say that we are both atheists, but anyway toward any new things you must move slowly. But we love this country, and one of the reasons of our love toward Israel is because the people here love God so beautifully and purely."

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller gave a party Friday for Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kissinger, but Mrs. Kissinger, recuperating from a gastric ulcer in the Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital, couldn't make it. The U.S. secretary of state did, and stayed until 4 a.m. The party was held at the Rockefeller estate at Pocantico Hill, N.Y. There were more than 500 guests—politicians of both major parties, political commentators, business executives and entertainers. One guest called it the party of the year, and another remarked: "People are actually laughing here. You should see them in Washington."

There was concern at the Kissinger party when Mrs. George Meany, wife of the president of the AFL-CIO, fainted and was revived by her husband with a respirator machine. She was taken to a nearby hospital, where a spokesman later said that she was admitted for observation of a heart condition. The spokesman said that Mrs. Meany was resting comfortably but would remain hospitalized for several days.

GRADUATIONS: Wearing a dress borrowed at the last minute and a cap and gown a school official found just before the ceremony, Rosanna O'Brien graduated with her class at Sachem High School in Lake Ronkonkoma, N.Y. Miss O'Brien underwent a spinal operation and as a result was a quarter credit short in the school's physical education requirements. "This is the happiest day of my life," she said as she posed for

Prisoner 2140-875 and "deputy sheriff Geraldine Jones" put on a show at the Los Angeles County Men's Jail the other night that had some 300 inmates hooting, whistling and calling for more. Prisoner 2140-875 was comedian Richard Pryor, who was released last week after serving a 10-day sentence for federal income tax evasion. "Geraldine Jones" was comedian Flip Wilson. He and Pryor put on a 45-minute show. Said Pryor, "We did this because we love and respect you. When you get out, please stay out. Backstage he said, 'The hardest thing was waiting other people being mistreated. I was treated with kid gloves in a way. I could tell what would happen if I didn't have some status.'"

Besides the jail term, Pryor, 34, was fined \$2,500 and placed on three years probation—he has to pay the government \$68,504 in back taxes.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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